ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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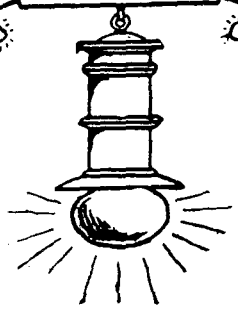
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September, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

THE ELECTRICAL

WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 29th, 1906.

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 26th, 1906

VOL. XII, NO. 8 SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1912. Single Copies, 10 Cents 25c per Year, in advance

What Labor Has Done---A Tribute to Unionism

BY HON. FRANK L. MULHOLLAND

(Mr. Mulholland is the attorney who successfully defended the famous Hatters' case against the Anti-Boycott Association.)

With the landing of Christopher Columbus on an island of the Bahamas, October 12, 1492, there began the development of a new world. Three later voyages of this intrepid mariner still further marked the pathway across the Atlantic. The Cabots, Cortereal, and Smith added much to the new world's growth, while the discoveries of Champlain, Father Marquette and others turned the envious and avaricious eyes of all Europe to the Western Hemisphere.

In the midst of these discoveries there was found a territory lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the waters of Lake Superior, and extending from Ocean to Ocean, than which there was no finer for the building of a great nation.

It had a great diversity of climate, was traversed by noble rivers, and divided by magnificent mountain ranges.

Here the majestic Mississippi gathered the waters of the northern plateau, mingled them with those of the Missouri and the Ohio, and swept on to the sunkissed waters of the Gulf. Here the rivers of the Pacific slope went thundering down to the sea, and the noisy Colorado rushed away to the southward.

Here the untraversed waters of the Great Lakes gave no promise of future usefulness. The mighty Niagara wasted its unmeasured strength in dashing foam and empty sound. Here the St. Lawrence washed its Thousand Isles and spread its enchanting beauty to await the admiration of future years.

Here gigantic forests sighed as the unspent winds wrestled with sturdy oaks, graceful pines, and sweetest maples.

Here the solemn mountains kept secret their golden stores of rich ores and precious stone.

Here the fertile valleys spoke no prophecy of abundant harvests, and the hills of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, rich with coal and oil, gave no suggestion of future power.

This was indeed a magnificent territory, the extent of which its discoverers never knew. You could weld Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Greece into one great empire, and here lay it down in the territory west of the Mississippi, lay it down once, twice, aye, three times and more. This, our country, of which Gladstone once said, "a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man."

Yet with all these natural advantages, this land of ours was an uninhabited wilderness until those brave spirits of the Old World sought our shores in the hope of a deeper fulfillment of life's purpose.

First came the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, and the English; then poverty, dissatisfaction, oppression, and ambition drove the thousands from every country of Europe to the hospitable shores of America, until our more than eighty millions of people are but transplanted Europeans.

Most of us came from the laboring classes of Europe, "the offscouring" some one has said, but with us came Labor. Labor with its ambitious eye, its sturdy heart and willing hand—like a mighty magician—walked forth into this region uninhabited and waste; looked earnestly upon the scene, and waving its wonder-working wand, caused these dreary valleys to smile with golden harvests, the forests to bow, the furnaces to blaze, and the anvils to ring upon the mountain sides, the ships to plow the waters, the busy wheels of industry to spin, towns and cities to appear, temples of religion to rear their lofty spires, and this vast

American wilderness to resound with the sounds of joy and industry.

This is LABOR DAY! A most patriotic day. A strictly American day. No American can follow the history of our country without his heart beats quick, and his eyes shine bright in warranted pride at our wonderful national development. We have little patience with those who would destroy this national fabric of ours, defy its laws, and substitute "might for right."

Great is our national pride, and no words of mine can express the nation's debt to those whose labor built this nation.

Labor felled the forests, drained the swamps, plowed the fields, planted the seed, gathered the harvests, threshed the grain, ground the flour, and established our agricultural supremacy, until today we feed our own people and ship food stuffs for untold millions to foreign shores.

Labor sawed the timber, molded the brick, quarried the stone, split the slate, shaped the columns, reared the tapering spires and towering buildings that have made American architecture the eighth wonder of the world.

Labor has tunneled deep into the solid earth and brought forth long-hidden stores of coal; has explored rich veins of deeply buried rock, and extracted the gold and silver, the lead and zinc, the copper and iron, and in ten thousand furnaces Labor melts these ores and molds them into a million shapes for use and ornament.

From the gnarled oak of primeval forests Labor shaped the timbers, built the ships and dotted our rivers, lakes and harbors with graceful carriers of our nation's commerce.

Labor, laughing at difficulties, has harnessed the Niagara and bridged the Great Lakes. Labor has tunneled beneath the mighty rivers, pierced the mountains, blasted the rock, filled in hollow places and excavated the hills to span this continent with highways of steel.

Our forefathers doubted the feasibility of a Continental Republic, but Labor and steam bound the Continent into one natural empire, and electricity carries light and power along the wire to show the way and quicken the pace of this new era.

Today we turn to Labor. Today we glory in its history; we exalt in its strength and rejoice in its continued progress.

But on Labor Day, this holiday of the people, it is well not only to review the past, but to scan the horizon and see what of the future.

In the rapid development of this country conditions have been constantly changing, and it is well to pause, take sounding, and mark well our course. When our fathers began the development of this country there were no lines of caste, such as now divide our people. There were no immense millions of wealth piled up mountain high upon one side and depths of squalor, poverty and wretchedness upon the other side. There were no horrible contrasts of princely palaces built by inherited wealth upon the avenues, and wretched hovels and slums as are now found in the crowded dstricts of our American cities.

Our fathers knew of no young millionaires who dissipated unearned fortunes in a day. This peculiarly American aristocracy had not yet appeared. This millionaire's father, like ours, probably came from the sturdy toilers of Europe, and in the new country struck oil, discovered coal or some other of Nature's rich deposits and became wealthy; then he and his children and his children's children became the aristocracy of America. An aristocracy founded not upon ancestry, but gold, not upon culture and refinement, but upon dollars and cents.

During the last century the conditions of the employer and employed have vastly changed. At no point is the change so noticeable as in their relative positions. The time was when they worked side by side at the bench, the anvil and the loom. Then there was the advantage of a personal acquaintance, a mutual social interest and an opportunity for an interchange of opinion upon questions of public interest. Capitalistic combinations were unknown. The great labor-saving machines of today were uninvented. The capital of the employer was not so large as to overawe and discourage the ambitious employee. The youth was apprenticed to learn his trade at the bench or forge side by side with the owner of the shop. When he had mastered the art of his trade he worked diligently until he had accumulated a few dollars necessary to purchase the tools, and soon he had established an independent shop of which he was the proprietor and manager.

In those days the greater part of manufacturing and labor was done by hand, but soon the inventive genius of man began to assert itself. The man who toiled with his hands, from time to time discovered mechanical combinations by which he could do the work of several hands. Soon this mechanical invention was improved, until a woman or mere child could manipulate its mechanism, and to such an extent has the invention of labor-saving machinery been carried that today, in the great factories and shops throughout this land, we find women and children carrying on the work

that less than half a century ago was performed by men.

The inventions of labor-saving machinery have compelled the workmen to be constantly readjusting himself and finding new avenues of employment. This inventive genius of the age has likewise pushed the employer from "pillar to post" in an endeavor to keep abreast of the times and save his business in the constantly increasing complications of modern methods.

These great machines were so expensive that vast wealth had to be accumulated and interested before the modern manufacturing plant or factory could be established.

The inventor of the machine was in most cases a laboring man, or a man of small means. Before the machine could be built, capital had to be interested; associations and combinations formed for the carrying on of the business. The modern factory, with its multiplicity of machines, its complicated business methods, and its army of employees could not be established and operated unless backed by enormous wealth, and so the individual producer who was unable to purchase the newly discovered machinery combined his capital with that of other capitalists, which gradually grew into the powerful business combinations of modern times.

But what of the laborer amid all these changes? Only a few years ago, as we say, he worked side by side with his employer. Had he a grievance, he could talk it over with the man whose money paid his wages. But with the building of large factories, the association of vast enterprises, there has been a wide separation between the two. The owner is no longer the operator; the stockholder may never have seen the mine, the shop or factory in which the workman toils; the direct management and control of the operatives is placed in the hands of men of great executive ability, whose efforts are to cut down the cost of production and make dividends.

Under this mechanical regime cheap labor was in demand. The executive who operated an enterprise with low-priced labor, thereby reducing the cost of production and creating the greatest profits, enhanced his value in the eyes of his superior. The skill of the workman was supplemented by the complicated though perfect machinery. The machinist of yesterday is the machine operator of today and the craftsman of then is the handy-man now.

In many cases the woman and child replaced the husband and father, and the individual workman became but a cog in the wheel of industry, that when broken, was easily replaced. Standing alone, he was powerless to correct the evils. Little had he to expect from an executive whose continuance in authority depended upon his ability to keep down the cost of production.

Long hours of labor at small pay were required. Dangerous machinery was operated without safety appliances for the protection of the operator. Women went into the factory, and little children were taken from the schools and playgrounds and put to work amid the busy hum of machinery. In an effort to reduce the cost the sweatshop was introduced and spread its ghastly form upon the crowded districts of American cities.

When our fathers dedicated this fair land to the proposition that "all men are created free and equal," they knew of no such evils. There were no sweatshops, factories and stores in which three millions of mothers, sisters and daughters were employed to toil and slave, become prematurely old, and lose the beauty of womanhood for wages not equal to the actual cost of a decent living.

Our forefathers respected womanhood; and the grace, culture and patriotism of the colonial woman will live while history lasts.

They saw no army of little children whose tender muscles and bones were ground into dollars to enrich a heartless plutocracy. This evidence of national crime is of a later generation, an offspring of the factory system. James Montague says

The trees were white with bloom, the meadows were broad and fair
And the carefree birds made music for the children that idled there,
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimney sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.

And the man had need of the children; he gathered them in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old;
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to the warbler's futile song,
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long,
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their tiny hands.

The man who found them idling among the fragrant blooms,
And brought them to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms;

He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad-faced children, and boasts of the things he's done.

A few years ago, in company with a friend, I visited a large manufacturing plant in the vicinity of one of our Eastern cities, where they were engaged in making calico or print goods. We passed into a large room where there were a great many hopper-shaped receptacles, like kettles, turned upside down, with small holes in the top. From great reels on the floor above this print goods or calico, wet as it had come from the press, was being unwound, passing it through the floor and into the top of these hoppers or kettles.

We were informed by our guide that this print goods was run into the receptacles, packed down until nearly filled, and then charged with some kind of a gas that removed from the print such part of the impression as had not become chemically fixed.

We inquired of our guide as to how this cloth was packed in there, it appearing to run in but loosely.

"Why," said he, "in each of those kettles there is a little boy working, and he is packing it down."

We waited to see these little fellows come out of the kettles. We noticed their sunken eyes, their hollow cheeks and tiny limbs; little old men of tender years.

The thought came to me, suppose that the executive of this great institution should come to my home, and say:

"Mulholland, this is a nice little boy you have here. He is a strong, sturdy little fellow. Let me take him down there to our factory, put him to work in one of those kettles and grind up his bones and flesh into dollars for my employer."

What would I say to him? Then, my friends, what ought you to say so long as the son of any widowed mother is taken from the home, no matter how humble, and put to work under such conditions?

I have gone through large factories where hundreds of little children were employed. In these factories I have seen the windows from six to seven feet above the floor, that these little children might not be detracted from their work by looking out to see the green trees or listen to the song of the birds, or revel in those joys of Nature that so appeal to the youthful mind. This is the institution that Senator Beveridge has styled, "A loathsome sore upon the face of our fair Republic."

I have gone to the sweatshops of our large cities, where I have seen aged men, frail women and little children huddled together working upon garments of great price under conditions so putrid that their breath fairly ran down the window panes and walls in streams.

You ask why discontent is an increasing force; why hatred is rampant in the land. Investigate the conditions under which the factory child grows to manhood and womanhood, see the misery and wretchedness of the sweatshops and tenements, and you find the answer to both questions.

The laborer protested against those growing evils. The laborer demanded a shorter workday and better pay. The laborer called long and loudly for a greater appreciation of the value of womanhood, and for more consideration of the little children, only to discover that as an individual he was powerless and quickly crushed by the combined strength of the employers.

Here and there a kindly philanthropist, a learned educator or a just employer cried out against the wrongs of our industrial system, only to be swept away by the heartless onslaught of capitalistic power.

This mania for combination had fashioned a great gulf between the man who employed the labor and the man who performed the labor. The delegation of authority by great combinations to executive heads removed the individual empoyee so far from the empoyer that no protest of his could reach the ear of that employer. But from those very evils there dawned upon the mind of the laborer a conception of the strength of organization, of combination and an association of interests.

The organization of Labor is but the natural consequence and certain result of the association of Capital. True, there had existed organizations of Labor centuries before the advent of the modern trade union, but these guilds, so called, fundamentally differed from the modern Labor organization as widely as the serf and slave differed from the workman of today.

With the advent of this trade union there were those who declared that such an organization was unlawful; but men have lived to see the transition of trade unionism from outlawed criminal conspiracies to powerful associations, recognized as within the law and protected by the statutes of all the States.

An organization of brain and brawn is just as lawful as an organization of dollars and cents. The capital of the laboring man is his two hands, his willing heart and the knowledge of his craft. My employer friend: you cannot deny him the right to associate with others these assets while you with others syndicate your wealth. Your decree that you will treat with your employees only as indi-

viduals comes with small grace while you are associated in your Metal Trades Association, your Citizens' Alliance and your Employers' Association.

The trade-union movement has for its first great purpose the organization of workmen in the various crafts that they may, as a unit, contract as to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment. For example, take the American Locomotive Company, which practically controls the supply of locomotives in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The chief office of this great organization is in the city of New York. Up in the city of Schenectady there is a machinist employed. He thinks he should have a 10 per cent increase in wages and a shorter workday. He secures a day off, runs down to New York city, and perhaps after a great effort secures an interview with the president of this gigantic corporation. Addressing this president, he says:

"Mr. B., I am an employee of your company, working in the machine shop at Schenectady. I have been working for your company a considerable length of time, the cost of living has increased, and I want an increase of 10 per cent in my wages, and if you do not give it to me I will go on a strike at 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon."

What would happen to that machinist? Why, in ten minutes he would be on his way to the county jail and in twenty-four hours a lunacy commission would be considering as to what asylum he should be assigned.

The individual employee under our industrial system has no opportunity to present a request or a grievance directly to his employer.

Suppose that Mr. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, goes down to New York city to call upon the president of this corporation. He sends in his card; he is ushered into the office and treated with respect and as a man of affairs. Why? Not because he is Mr. Johnson; not because of his individuality, but because he is the representative and spokesman of two hundred thousand union machinists of this country.

United the machinists are respected and a factor to be considered. As an individual, the machinist is ignored and easily supplemented by another when dissatisfied. United, they can have something to say as to the hours of labor, the wages paid and the conditions of employment. As individuals, they are arrayed the one against the other, working their own destruction.

Time will not permit a lengthy discussion of the objects of united Labor. Primarily its object is the uplifting of those who toil; the securing of a larger participation in the production of their labor; a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. But you ask what is a fair day's pay? I hardly know; but in this country, under our republican form of government, where all men are presumed to be politically "free and equal," where we boast of our democracy and the rule of the people, every man who wants to work should have the opportunity to work, and be paid for that work sufficient wages that he and his family may be properly housed, warmly clothed, well fed, and his children educated, so that they may become desirable citizens of this great Republic.

A fair wage contemplates, not how cheaply a man may be employed, but how much can he be paid. I would like to see wages sufficient that in every laborer's home the almanacs could be taken off the shelves and good books put there; that the soap advertisements could be taken from the walls and real pictures hung there; that carpets could cover the floors; that the family could be comfortably clothed, and the American workingman everywhere have a home worthy of his citizenship.

Then I would like to see a shorter workday, so that man could enjoy his home, read his books and develop his mind to the full appreciation of his rightful inheritance as a citizen in this country of ours.

United Labor asks for more than a shorter workday and a fair wage. It says that all children shall be taken out of the shops and factories and returned to the playgrounds and schools. It says that where woman toils with man she shall receive equal pay for equal work. It says that this un-American institution, the sweatshop, shall disappear. It demands safety appliances for the protection of the operators of dangerous machinery. It asks for compulsory education, sanitary surroundings in the shops and factories, and for justice—nothing more.

I have sometimes likened the Labor Movement in this country to a great wagon wheel, composed of hub, spokes, felloe and tire. In this wheel of Labor, the hub is represented by the American Federation of Labor, with its headquarters at Washington; the spokes of this wheel are represented by the various international associations, the international associations of carpenters, printers, metal polishers, machinists, woodworkers, painters, etc., all affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. The felloe or wood rim that surrounds the wheel is represented by the various local organizations of these international associations. Your locals here, the printers, paperhangers, machinists, woodworkers, bricklayers, miners, etc., all af-

filiated directly with the internationals, that are in turn affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. The tire, the iron band that surrounds the wheel and holds it in its entirety, is represented by the individual members of these various local organizations that are affiliated with these international associations, that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

So we have in this organization of Labor every part dependent upon every other part, and in this great organization are associated more than three millions of men who toil.

The strength of the wheel is in the tire. The wheel is no stronger than the weakest spot in the tire. This tire of the wheel of Labor is represented by you, and you, and you, and each and every individual member of United Labor, and the Labor Movement can be no stronger than the individual members of the various local organizations.

So United Labor will deserve and will receive the co-operation and support of public opinion only so long as the individual members of United Labor so conduct themselves as to deserve that respect and that co-operation.

If there was ever a time when United Labor demanded strong minds, brave hearts, true faith and consistent, conservative manhood, it is today.

I sometimes wonder if some of your organizations are not going a little too fast in their anxiety to accomplish that for which they are organized. The greatest danger that threatens United Labor today is its own strength. You must not be led into the belief that "Might makes right," and that having the power to do a thing gives you the right to accomplish it. Your organizations today can crush and destroy almost any business, and you should look well to the justice of your contention before you begin the battle.

It is a mistake to class all employers as the enemies of Labor. Because of competition the fair employers can only pay such wages and grant such conditions as the unfair employer can be forced to give. The desire of our people to purchase cheaply encourages the employment of the sweatshop, prison labor, female help and child labor to the destruction of that employer who would gladly welcome a change in our industrial policy. The trade union contract in many shops and factories has solved the labor question. The willingness of the employer to meet organization with organization, and by argument, consideration and the desire to do justice by all, has accomplished that which force in many cases has failed to bring about. These men give signs of the better times that are coming; that are coming through the conscientious education and organization of Labor; that are coming as sure as there is a God from whose throne justice flows, "in whose hands justice is, and by whose might justice will be made triumphant."

On this great American holiday, this day set apart by Congress in honor of the brain, brawn and skill of a nation, it is well to consider these questions. This day is not alone for the Union man. It is broader in scope than any class or caste, it grasps with a firm hold the vital force of the nation, the working, producing element and it behooves all men to so study this great problem that they may be a factor in accomplishing its final solution.

The Labor question demands the best thought of the best people and affects not alone the wage-earner and the employer, but each individual citizen. This question will never be solved by the crank or the fanatic. Radical men may point out the vagaries and changing tides of public sentiment, but this is a serious question and demands serious thought.

I am no pessimist. I look into the future with hopeful enthusiasm, fully believing that the hosts of Labor will meet the conditions courageously and solve these vexed problems correctly.

UNITED ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

Chicago.—The United Association of Plumbers of this city has just signed up a biennial agreement carrying with it an increase in wages from $5.50 to $6.00 per day, to become effective July 1. This local union of plumbers No. 130, is the largest in the country, having 1,900 members, all paid three months in advance. The gas fitters, members of local No. 250, also receive the same increase as referred to above. The Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers' Local union has also secured an increase as well also as the local union of steam fitters and helpers. The United Association has made phenomenal progress in the last year, in fact, greater than ever before in its history. The average wage now being paid to the members of the 569 local unions distributed throughout the United States and Canada is approximately $5 per day, which is an increase of $1.80 per day per member since the year 1905, at which time the average wage was $3.20. All local unions of the United Association have the eight hour day and over two-thirds are enjoying the Saturday half holiday.

OBITUARY

C. W. Harris, L. U. No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.

Earl Pink, L. U. No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.

Geo. Dudenhofer, L. U. No. 117, Elgin, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM

Chicago, Aug. 29, 1912.

Whereas, By some disposition of Divine Providence, the hand of the assassin has been allowed to invade the precincts of Organized Labor and ruthlessly removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Joseph A. Allander; and,

Whereas, Local Union No. 134 has by that act been deprived of a sterling member, a valued and efficient official, whose honesty and fearless devotion to duty has endeared his memory to all his associates, and his immediate family a loving son and brother; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union; and,

Whereas, It has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from the ranks of our Local Union our beloved Brother, Joseph A. Allander, who has been tried and found true to the cause of organized labor, and who will be missed from our ranks for all time to come; and,

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 134, deeply feel the loss of our late Brother; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Local Union, No. 134, be extended to the members of the bereaved family, and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Electrical Worker for publication.

M. J. Boyle,
Geo. O. Johnson,
Edward Evans,
Committee.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 1912.

Whereas, It hath pleased the infinite and all-wise God to remove from our midst our fellow-craftsman, Gustave A. Christenson, who was for many years well and favorably known amongst us, being highly esteemed for his ingenuous character and genial disposition; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Local Union, No. 713, I. B. of E. W., in meeting assembled, hereby desire to convey to the family and sorrowing relatives of our deceased Brother their sincere sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained through his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of the minutes of this union be set aside to the memory of our deceased Brother; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the International Office of the I. B. of E. W., for publication in the Electrical Worker.

P. J. McGinn,
Jno. A. Jackson,
Sam Hohman,
August Prassel,
Matt P. Heinz,
Aug. Mayer,
Otto Meina,
Guy C. Hoagland,
Committee.

Elgin, Ill.

Whereas, it has pleased the almighty in his infinite wisdom to call home our esteemed Bro. George Dudenhofer, and;

Whereas, in his death Local Union No. 117, I. B. E. W., loses a true and loyal member, beloved by all his fellow workmen and associates for his amiable disposition and gentlemanly conduct at all times during the years of our association with him.

Therefore be it resolved, That we tender his bereaved widow and mother our profound sympathy in this their great hour of bereavement;

That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days; and,

That copies of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and also published in our official organ "The Electrical Worker."

W. A. Stevenson,
H. P. Ackerman,
A. B. Adams,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Again does that greatest and saddest of all mysteries, death, confront us; again has one of our little group responded to the call from the mystic beyond and settled the final score exacted by nature; again are we brought face to face with the eternal verity that life so dear to us all is but a fleeting shadow—here today and gone tomorrow.

George Vernett, our co-worker and our friend, has left us forever, gone where sorrow ceases and the burden of temporal life is no more.

While a beneficent nature blessed him with great physical potency before he had passed the allotted span of life, as if to mock man in his weakness, the Great Invisible called him in the very glory of his vigor and like the sturdy oak which bends, then breaks before the cruel touch of the unsuspected blast, he went out from among us with almost startling suddenness.

A man among men, his artless nature was reflected in a countenance which bespoke the simplicity of a child, yet in his soul was the sterner stuff which found expression when the serious things of life or a righteous cause aroused within him the resolve to right a wrong or help a worthy aim.

Conscious of our own instability we look about for something on which to rest—but we look in vain. The heavens and the earth had a beginning, and they will have an end. The face of the world is changing. Daily and hourly all animated things grow old and die; the rocks crumble, the grass withers, the clouds are flying and the waters are flowing away from us. Sad feelings of insecurity come over us; and these feelings are by no means diminished when we desire home. If we turn to our friends we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell.

We ourselves have gone, even the remembrance of us will not long remain; a few of the near and dear will bear our likeness in their bosoms, still, they, too, have arrived at the end of their journey and entered the dark dwelling of unconsciousness, in the thoughts of others, we shall live only till the last sound of the knell which informs them of our departure has ceased to vibrate in their ears; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this tribute to the memory of our departed brother be entered on the records of Local No. 534, and copies be sent to the afflicted family and the Electrical Workers' International Journal.

Charles H. Condon,
Chairman committee.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member	$1 00
Seal	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	1 50
Constitutions, per 100	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen	50
Withdrawal Cards, with Transfer Cards, per dozen	50
Application Blanks, per 100	50
Extra Rituals, each	25
Working Cards, per 100	50
Officials Letter Paper, per 100	50
Official Envelopes, per 100	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.	5 00
Receipt Book, (750 receipts)	3 00
Electrical Worker Subscription, per year	25
Treasurer's Account Book	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book	25
Warrant Book for R. S.	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.	75
Day Book	50
Roll Call Book	50
Obligation Cards, Double, per doz.	25
Permit Cards, per 100	50
Full-sized Pencil carbon for Receipt Books, per sheet	05
Metal Union Labels, per 100	1 00

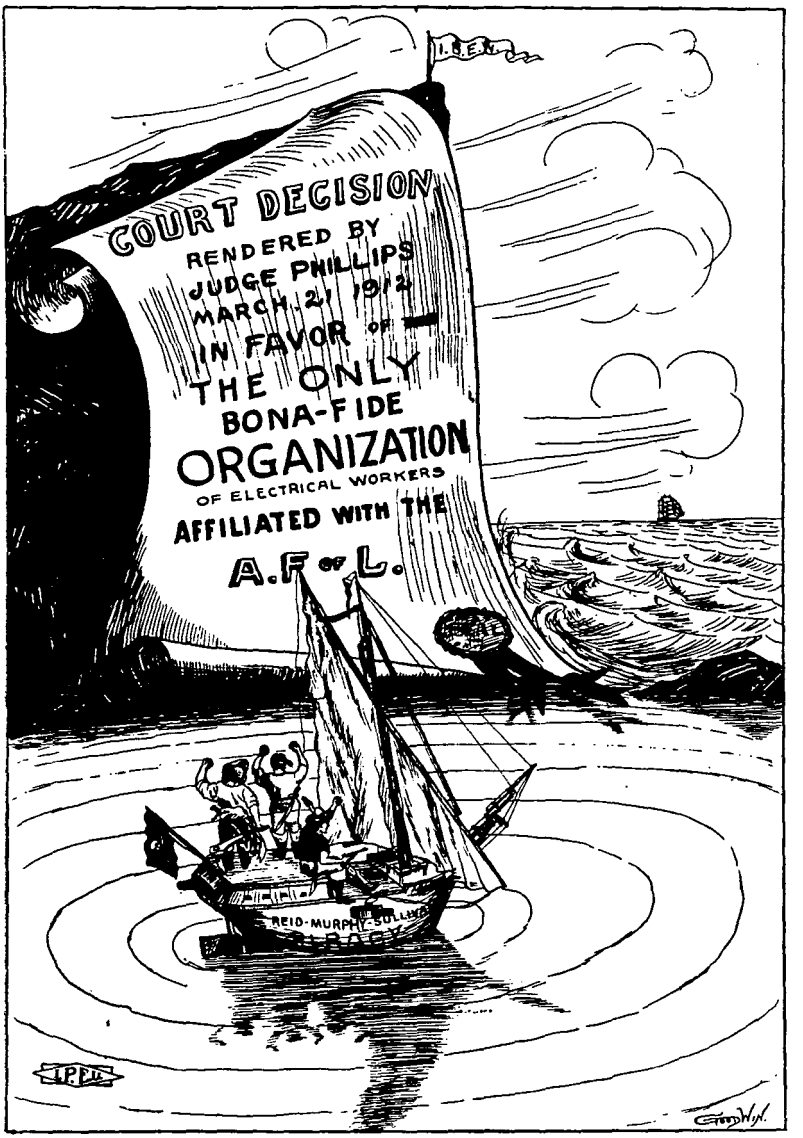


Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address, Chas. P. Ford, I. S.

LABOR MEN RENOMINATED.

Washington, Sept. 7.—As a result of the recent primaries in Wisconsin, William J. Cary and Victor L. Berger have both been renominated, the former being a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the latter of the Typographical Union.



The Pirates Are Drifting

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor,
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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Second District - - - - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.

Third District - - - - - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.

Fourth District - - - - - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Fifth District - - - - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District - - - - - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Seventh District - - - - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE.

The International Executive Board have voted to defer their September meeting until January, 1913, when they will meet in regular session at the International Office on January 6. Necessary arrangements have been made by the Executive Board for the semi-annual audit.

NOTICE.

Local No. 675, of Elizabeth, N. J., desires to have published the fact that their past secretary, John Hartman, has absconded the funds of the Local, also deserted his wife and children.

NOTICE.

Irving Wertz, better known as **Col,** please communicate with your brother, Malen Wertz, 128 North Birch street, Bryan, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Local 358, Perth Amboy, N. J., desires to notify traveling brothers to stay away, as they recently have had a strike and will not accept traveling cards for ninety days, as provided by Article 14, Section 8, of the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Local Union No. 8 of Toledo will not receive traveling cards for ninety days as per Article 14, Section 8, of the Constitution.

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for the Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the Editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving the Worker at your new address.

The following Local Unions have established themselves with our Brotherhood since our July issue. We extend to them a sincere welcome. This makes a total of 62 Local Unions affiliating with the Brotherhood since the court decision was rendered in our favor.

105—Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
186—Madison, Wis.
208—Syracuse, N. Y.
234—Richmond, Ind.
235—Savannah, Ga.
240—Newark, N. J.
249—Ottawa, Canada.
252—Huntington, W. Va.
257—Lake Charles, La.
303—St. Catharine, Canada.
332—San Jose, Calif.
335—Springfield, Mo.
377-Sub.—Lynn, Mass.
425—Roanoke, Va.
562—Kenosha, Wis.
643-Sub.—Springfield, Mass.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID

The attention of our membership is called to the following statement showing the number of death claims paid since January 1, and we desire to impress upon them the importance of paying their dues and assessments promptly, so there will be no question of their good standing.

$300.00.

Name.	L. U.
Radtke, R.	9
Donohue, John	134
Schermerhorn, R. C.	247
Crites, Herbert	134

$250.00.

Name.	L. U.
J. F. Hurney	340
C. Ratche	534
Joseph Allander	134
Geo. Dudenhofer	117

$200.00.

Name.	L. U.
John Gulic	534
B. S. Barskey	9
G. Bleiweiss	534

$150.00.

Name.	L. U.
E. Johnson	98
Chas. Fox	534
Eugene McCarthy	381
Otto John	534
Fred Keinzlen	534
Samuel Grossman	534
John O'Connell	534
J. Gross	419
George St. Dennis	9
Geo. Schwer	140
Samuel Anderson	534
F. E. Smith	9

$100.00.

Name.	L. U.
J. Able	565
F. Grannmann	267
Wm. Montgomery	134
J. O. Peterson	134
Thomas McDonald	233
L. M. Rowe	85
Peter Naas	9
Edward Looby	9
W. H. Scott	23
C. S. P. Smith	696
John Tibbetts	247
Earnest Appuhu	534
W. B. Austin	534
J. Brigham	675
J. J. Anderson	134
Everett Kelley	124
Joseph Laughlin	49
J. D. Sheridan	534
E. J. Clancy	534
H. Snavely	694
Geo. A. McGibney	134
J. T. Creamer	9
C. G. Noonsburg	494
D. W. Cameron	104
H. Brown	247
James Lovall	38
Jno. B. Sherburn	534
R. D. Blohm	534
Geo. Hurd	481
E. Doster	41
F. Capelluto	534
G. B. Nelson	233
W. J. Ramsden	6
H. McKennah	38
C. W. Harris	384
Earl Pink	247

EDITORIAL

F. J. McNULTY

THE PAN HANLDER. We are sure you have met the Pan Handler, the fellow that has the hard luck story to tell you every time you meet him, which he ends with a touch for a dollar or two, and if you do not fall for that amount, is willing to compromise for two bits, or a dime.

He usually has an old Brotherhood card in his pocket that would fall apart if a Financial Secretary would undertake to write on it.

Mr. Pan Handler has a bunch of con that he hands out with the skill of a scholar, and the eloquence of an orator. It is generally along the following lines:

Yes, I know my card is behind, but it is not my fault. You see, I was compelled to leave Skilligilee owing to being black-listed by the employers there on account of my activity in the interest of my Local Union.

My card was good when I left, and before it expired I sent the financial secretary my dues for six months which amounted to six dollars. I always paid my dues in advance; well, I never heard from him from that day to this.

Yes, I got a postoffice receipt for the money when I sent it and had it for a long time, but a fellow stole my coat in a boarding house down in the Ozarks, and the receipt was in it. I did not care so much for the coat, although it was the only one I had, as I did for the receipt.

Yes, I wrote to the I. O. I think it was to McNulty, and he wrote me he would investigate the matter and write me later, but I never heard another word from him. Oh, McNulty's answer, why that was in my coat that got stole.

Oh, I'm a good Union man—always was. My daddy before me was a Union man; my unionism is innate. Nothing but Union-made goods for me, the label must be on all I wear, eat and drink as far as that is possible. You know you can't get the label on everything. Where did I get that package of Old Veteran? Is that scab tobacco?

It is! Well I'll be damned, the fellow in the tobacco shop told me it was Union-made, but that the label fell off it somehow. Gee! I paid my last nickel for that, too.

I say, old scout, I am going down to the yards where I expect to get a job—will you let me have that little piece of change; honestly I'll pay you back when I get on my feet again. Well, let me have two bits; that will get me a flop anyhow. You haven't got two bits—well, then a dime will do. So long, I will return the favor some day.

The above is a mild example of the Pan Handler who is generally a good-for-nothing petty grafter, and who should be passed up by every Union man he trys to touch.

If their graft is good they will not work, and if they are compelled to work they just work long enough to get a stake.

Our members have befriended hundreds of these despised individuals after hearing their story and believing it, only to be stung. Our good Samaritans who fall for them usually place them in boarding houses and guarantee payment of their bills.

Then place them in a job. Everything goes fine until the first pay day. When Mr. Pan Handler gets his pay he also gets out of town, and leaves Mr. Easy Mark to settle.

We are in duty-bound to help a needy brother; he so appealing to us, and we finding him worthy; but we are not required to help deadbeats and grafters who make a business of sponging on Union men.

Turn them down cold and flat when they approach you, if they cannot show you a good paid-up card and stand the necessary tests. If they show you an old card ask to examine it, and then tear it up and tell them to beat it. If they raise any disturbance call an officer of the law and have them arrested for trying to get money under false pretenses. You should also put on your "unfair" list those individuals who manage to keep their card paid up, but who are always making those "Kathleen Mavoureen" loans. When you fall for those fellows, and hand them over your good hard-earned cash as a loan just sing slowly to yourself: It may be for years and it may be forever.

From our own experience we can say that it will be forever, so do not figure on ever being paid back.

KEEP YOUR AGREEMENTS. Once a working agreement is entered into between your local Union and your employers, see to it that our end of the agreement is kept inviolate.

There is nothing that will make a successful local Union quicker than a reputation of living up to their agreements both in letter and spirit. And there is nothing that will render your local Union useless quicker than a reputation of violating your agreement. Such agreements are the result of conferences between representatives of our local Unions and their employers, and if both parties thereto are sincere they assure peace and harmony for the period agreed upon. This enables the employers to figure ahead the cost of labor, and enables the employee to figure ahead the amount of his earnings, providing general conditions remain normal. This and other mutual conditions make the trade agreement of vast importance to both sides. No trade agreement can be entered into that will meet the approval of all the members of a local Union, nor all of the members of an Employers' Association.

The best that can be hoped for is an agreement that is satisfactory to the majority of both sides. It is not a rare occurrence to find the minority in their respective organizations trying to have the agreement broken by official action. It is of such members our local Unions must beware—lest through their agitation and misrepresentations your local will, through snap judgment, violate their agreements.

If your agreement is not entirely satisfactory it is your duty to live up to it during its legal existence, once you have entered into it; and at its expiration make your fight to have it changed to your satisfaction.

It is a mighty easy matter to involve your local in an unjust strike, but just so sure as you strike unjustly, just so sure your local Union will lose, and it may take years before your local will be able to compel your employers to enter into another agreement with you, and as a general rule you will find those members responsible for an unjust strike, out scabbing on you, and if not scabbing, they will refuse to pay dues knowing you have no power to compel them.

The power and responsibility of your local Union is just what you make it yourself. So it behooves all members to attend the meetings of their respective local Unions, to watch over its interests and share in its duties, and responsibilities.

Your local Union is responsible for the agreements it enters into, and it is up to you to see to it that they are kept inviolate during their legal existence.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER? It does not take intelligence, ability or grit for an officer to sanction an unjust strike because local sentiment is in favor of it.

He can leave town and let the boys fight it out until they are beaten to a frazzle, for he is assured of his salary and three square meals every day; at the same time, he leaves with the good will of the members, and is assured of their hearty support at the next convention.

It does take, at least, grit and respect for his duty to his organization for an officer to stand firm, and refuse to sanction an unjust strike in face of local sentiment in favor of it.

When this officer leaves town he leaves the members there at work but carries with him the title of crook, bonehead, and the assurance they will get his scalp at the next convention.

Ask yourself honor bright which officer of the two is working for your best interest.

We are receiving many letters of congratulation on the progress our Brotherhood is making. It took a long time for the truth to will out, but as soon as it did what a change in sentiment.

Men all over the country that would scarcely speak to us six months ago are now among our staunchest friends and supporters. **Truth** and **Right** are mighty good assets to have.

If you are neglectful about paying your dues, follow this suggestion: Have the lady of the house remind you; they understand the importance of your death benefit.s

In the United Kingdom the lady of the household pays the dues for the father, husband, son or brother as the case might be. Result, the dues are regularly and promptly paid.

We have asked our members to do their duty and subscribe for The Worker. Now we are going to plead with them. Won't you please subscribe for The Worker? It costs only twenty-five cents per year, delivered at your house address monthly.

Do not for a moment think that the Union Label of our Brotherhood is the only one to boost. It is your duty as a Trades Unionist to boost the Union Label of all organizations.

Remember the six months law. Nothing can save your membership if you go in arrears for six months full dues.

You must be dropped from membership and can join again only as a new member.

Many of those that followed the secessionists have returned to the fold, stronger supporters of our Brotherhood than ever before. They have learned the truth.

We are sorry we cannot supply the demand for organizers. We are not allowing success to guide us from our duty—we are running within our means.

If you are not working at the trade, get a transfer card from your local Union and send it to the I. O., and thereby protect your membership and death benefits.

Do you know that we are the cheapest per capita paying organization of any of the leading organizations?

Our receipts have increased very nearly two thousand dollars per month—that's going some.

If you have never gone through a strike, do not be over-anxious for that experience.

We have just signed two very satisfactory agreements—one in Schenectady and one in Dunkirk, N. Y.

What have you done about your Press Secretary sending a monthly letter for The Worker?

When you want local Union supplies order them through the I. S.

This is September—have you paid the July death assessment?

To our friends in the secession movement: Get on the band wagon.

Are you watching us grow? Nothing can stop us.

Reports of Officers and Organizers

To the Officers and Members:

Greetings:—On information received from members of ours that were working in New Haven, Conn., that there was a chance to form a local of inside men, I proceeded there and went before L. U. No. 90 of the Reid faction and requested them to reaffiliate with the recognized organization. As a result L. U. No. 722 was chartered and I am pleased to say they are making good progress and members going to New Haven to start work or going through their city should call on them and give them any assistance possible. I went to Utica, N. Y., and found that L. U. No. 181 was having trouble with one of their contractors. The contractor wanted to do business with me and have his men join our organization, but I refused to organize non-union men when a local from the other side was having trouble with him, a spirit I am sorry to say the officers of the other side don't show as can be seen further in my report. The Syracuse situation is as follows: L. U. No. 43 at their meeting of June 28 decided to affiliate with us and on July 5 with Mr. Reid present decided to stay with Reid on their following meeting July 12. I had a committee of five from the Trades Assembly and the Building Trades Council and myself visit the local and Mr. Reid showed his democratic principle by refusing to allow us the privilege of the floor as he feared that we would influence the local and since then he, Lacey and Meyers have been doing the thinking and acting for all the members of No. 43 with very few exceptions. They threatened to fine every man who came over to us, stating they would be fined one hundred dollars besides a little entertainment on the side and that he had Schenectady, N. Y., ready to flop to him and that he was going to put an inside local in Rochester, N. Y., also in Chicago, Ill., and one in San Francisco, Cal., but to date has not started—also promised the local contractors that any financial loss that they may incur in this fight that he would personally make good. We have had to bring men here from our other locals to supply to local contractors signing our agreement. We are signing local forty-three's new agreement 55 cents an hour and all condition therein while they have and are placing every obstacle in my way by threatening to break the heads of our men, had some taken to police headquarters as suspected murderers and all other kinds of lies circulated about our organization and its officers and members. I have made with the assistance of our members here good progress and believe that when this letter will appear in the Worker that the majority of the members of No. 43 will be with us in Local No. 208. I was called to Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 41 was trying for an agreement and wanted a little assistance and while meeting the contractors I was informed that there was in town a representative of the Reid organization willing to furnish all the men the contractors wanted at three dollars a day while local No. 41 was trying to get three sixty a day and a closed shop and other conditions, but we beat out that opposition, by the contractors realizing that there was nothing in lining up with the opposition as they had a try at them a few years ago when they drew up there famous agreement so we finally got a closed shop and three forty a day for eight-hour-a-day overtime traveling expenses and to meet December 15, 1912, to agree on an increase in wages to go into effect January 1, 1913. I believe with the closed shop at Buffalo that the members will begin to realize some of the conditions they should of had and would of had long ago only for secession interfering. Not wanting to tire the members with to long a report, with best wishes, and believing secession will be where it should be in the very near future, I remain

Fraternally yours,

G. M. Bugniazet.
Int. Vice-President.

NEW WAGE AGREEMENT.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—The Stationary Firemen report an agreement with the Great Western Power Company which carries an increase of wages and also insures the continuance of the eight hour.

Cleveland, O.—Local Union No. 38 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, owing to its rapidly increasing membership and consequent increase in duties of the business agent, has authorized the purchase of an automobile for its business agent and officers to facilitate the work of the organization.

LOCAL Union Official Receipts up to and including the 10th of the current month

L. U. OFFICIAL RECEIPTS.

Local Union official receipts received from August 11 to September 10 inclusive:

L. U.	From	To
1	74013	74250
1	54193	54200
5	185539	185730
6	70858	71250
6	176251	176410
8	108046	108080
9	207751	208010
12	217632	217649
20	97757	97807
22	148526	.....
22	148532	148603
23	124192	124251
24	36803	36834
34	135909	135927
38	196628	196644
38	196646	196799
41	152617	152800
49	95092	95174
52	88944	89053
56	180782	180826
60	189001	189016
61	85831	86047
64	186037	186079
66	181501	181505
68	51245	51290
69	62392	62464
80	29935	29962
85	68810	68955
86	52356	52448
96	179963	180000
96	211501	211511
98	81403	81540
100	89321	89348
102	174971	174996
103	96001	96370
104	82321	82500
104	147751	147764
108	13776	13800
110	144001	144006
116	36137	36176
117	209442	209470
124	53018	53200
136	20036	20098
140	31791	31816
140	31764	.....
140	31706	31707
140	31712	31713
140	31718	.....
140	31725	.....
140	31729	.....
140	31737	.....
140	31740	.....
140	31745	.....
140	31748	.....
140	31754	.....
140	31756	.....
140	31767	.....
140	31789	.....
141	145686	145751
146	177018	.....
146	177024	177025
146	177027	177054
149	93367	93399
175	195756	195816
184	18580	18590
186	202501	202526
187	18839	18847
190	78927	.....
190	78958	78980
212	193150	193166
233	19548	19560
234	141001	141010
238	139574	139576
247	153942	154169
250	24751	24767
259	50410	50431
262	117824	117825
262	117829	117858
270	22888	22921
282	90140	90161
306	52609	52611
328	51522	51540
335	220501	220563
340	16441	16500
358	41275	41290
361	26565	26577
369	164719	164753
377	121009	121028
381	210851	210855
381	210861	211057
384	29084	29100
384	160501	160512
396	161705	161760
402	29834	29841
404	140680	140774
419	178599	178730
430	32052	32058
442	190641	190820
470	163622	163630
481	114801	114970
494	49827	49933
501	126656	126750
501	201001	201040
503	54953	54977
527	35339	35342
528	130836	130861
534	8134	8735
536	120382	120429
541	98398	98413
581	46583	46596
588	63910	63947
591	31196	31215
617	118576	118588
625	41276	41287
631	41474	41485
643	42168	42172
659	56498	56526
666	29110	29142
677	77398	77400
677	150774	150781
682	69901	69914
685	93132	93138
695	22129	22140
696	129246	129272

699	117084	117096
702	106086	106101
703	105194	105213
707	109097	109140
709	189888	189890
709	189895	.....
709	189897	189898
709	189901	.....
709	189903	.....
709	189961	189977
709	77181	77215
713	73401	73460
714	174098	174189
716	79603	79625
718	91501	91538
719		

MISSING RECEIPTS.

L. U. No. 5—No. 185630.
L. U. No. 23—No. 124240.
L. U. No. 49—Nos. 95169, 95172, 73.
L U. No. 56—No. 180825.
L. U. No. 60—Nos. 189013, 14, 15.
L. U. No. 69—Nos. 62376 to 62391.
L. U. No. 85—Nos. 68891 to 68900.
L. U. No. 124—No. 53061.
L. U. No. 136—No. 20090.
L. U. No. 140—No. 31794.
L. U No. 190—No. 78963.
L. U. No. 250—Nos. 24763, 64, 65.
L. U. No. 269—No. 117855.
L. U. No. 381—Nos. 211053, 54, 55.
L. U. No. 501—Nos. 201004 to 201039.
L. U. No 685—No. 93131.

SPARKS FROM LOCAL UNIONS.

Local No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y., reports that they have, with the assistance of First Vice President Bugniazet, made a new and satisfactory agreement with the contractors of that city providing for an increase in wages and closed shop conditions.

Local No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J., after a short strike secured a new agreement which is very satisfactory to them inasmuch that it provides for an increase in wages and better working conditions.

Local No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y., with the assistance of International President McNulty, has entered into a new agreement with the American Locomotive Company, which provides for an increase of wages.

Local No. 716, Houston, Texas, is certainly to be congratulated on the progress they have made since their return to the Brotherhood, having been successful in securing an agreement with the Houston contractors providing for a closed shop and an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 per day and a further increase provided for after January first to $5.00 per day.

Reports from Dallas show Local No. 69 is making fine progress since again reaffiliating with the Brotherhood. They have just closed an agreement with the contractors of that city providing for an increase of 50 cents per day.

FRED H. SPEARS, L. U. No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



Brother Fred H. Spears is one of the hustling members of Local No. 427 and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Brotherhood. He is a past President of the Springfield Federation of Labor, having represented Local Union No. 427 for the past eight years in that organization, also has been honored by being selected as grand marshal of Labor Day parades several times. Brother Spears at present is city electrician of Springfield.

FREIGHT HANDLERS OUT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Seven hundred freight handlers in this city are out for an increase in wages and a rearrangement of their working hours. The men demand an advance from 33 to 35 cents per hour and the abolition of the practice of cutting down their time on duty for periods lost in shifting from one boat to another.

Correspondence

Pueblo, Colo. Sept. 6, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker.
Dear Sir and Brother:—

It has been some time since Local No. 12 has had a letter in The Worker, yet we are very much alive, so much so that we came near winning a valuable loving-cup, offered to the local union making the best appearance in the Labor Day parade, being inspired by a very encouraging letter from our worthy President, F. J. McNulty, stating that he hoped we would be loyal on Labor Day and make a good showing. We lost by a small margin of a fraction over one point. Every one tried their best, but we give the credit to an older head and an efficient aid, Brother J. F. Campbell.

Every one is working and happy boosting Pueblo and good working conditions.

All of the contracting shops are fair to organized labor.

With best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
L. C. Klinger, Press Sec.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker.
Dear Sir and Brother:—

The Electrical Worker has welcomed every one into its fold, except our Local, which they must have overlooked. You may consider us a baby organization, but cannot be classed so according to membership.

The telephone girls are becoming more prominent each day since they organized, and before we go further it may be well to let others, who may not know anything about us, know some of the conditions we were forced to work under.

In what is called the Metropolitan district there were three shifts—day, first half 5 to 11 p. m., and last half 11 p. m. to 7 a. m., which were in existence up to two years ago. The telephone company thought it was too much expense to maintain the first half and succeeded in abolishing the same, with the exception of the toll department. It was then decided by the company that the girls working on the last half were not working as many hours as they could be made. They were forced to work an hour longer, changing the shift from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. to 7 a. m., without any extra compensation.

Conditions were going from bad to worse and I may safely say there is no woman's work as trying as a telephone operator's. Every faculty is called into operator at once, except the taste. She has to be constantly on the alert, watching for lights. One subscriber may be considerate, while the next twenty-five would be opposite. They even report the operator for something she has not done or knows nothing about. A subscriber's word is taken in preference to an operator's and in some cases an operator may be discharged for something she is innocent of. It is even true that during a very warm spell we heard that fifty girls fainted in one exchange alone, not to say anything about the others. These girls had to faint three or four times before they were allowed to go home or were carried to the hospital. They were allowed ten minutes for lunch and were reprimanded severely if they were gone longer. Do you wonder that we needed organization?

After conditions became abominable and girls refused to stand them any longer, twenty-one girls from the toll department got in touch with some of the labor men of the city as they were ready to go out on strike. These people, who had long years' of experience in the movement, advised them not to do so, as at that time it would be detrimental to them.

An organizer was sent from the I. B. E. W. and we commenced our organization on April 2, 1912, with about fifty girls, and now have between sixteen and seventeen hundred, and we are very proud that we are doing so well in the short time we have been organized. We were given three or four months to exist, but we are still doing business and taking in new members, and we are here to stay.

The telephone company has granted a number of concessions, but do not live up to all of them, and where the girls in New England are not organized none of the concessions are lived up to, although they are to effect all the N. E. T. & T. Co.

Since we have been organized some of our members who work all day have given up their evenings to go out of town to organize operators. They have already organized Lynn, Springfield and Lowell, and the expenses, such as carfare, suppers, etc., have been borne by the Local.

We have many appeals from places in New England to organize the girls and sincerely hope that the International body will provide means to take care of

the situation in the near future, for many of the places are at too great a distance for us to reach them.

This organization feels some one should be sent and if we are united we can demand so much more, for we realize we can only demand what we have strength to.

In this Local we have established a sick benefit and are preparing for a large ball in November, the proceeds to go for the same.

We hold our meetings once a week, one at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., so the girls on the different shifts can attend one of them.

We have an office of our own and employ a clerk, who really acts in the capacity of a secretary, who was formerly an operator.

Now, there are four Locals of telephone operators in Massachusetts, why not give us a good listing in the directory?

This is my first letter to The Worker, and has been rather lengthy, but trust some of our sister locals will let us hear from them.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

Alice J. Donovan, Press Sec.

Sub. Loc. 1 of 104, Boston, Mass.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

St. Louis, the village on the west bank of the father of waters, is very hot in more ways than one. Buildings are going up in every section; and some are very impressive edifices.

Local Union No. I., I. B. E. W., is now running along on an even-keel. The brothers are endeavoring to create and maintain harmony.

Labor Day is now one of the past, but not one that will soon be forgotten. All decorations surpassed all expectations. The parade, officered by the following brothers, was a grand success:

Grand Marshal—Louis P. Philippi.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Chas. Goodman, J. Manson, Wm. Michaels, F. W. Humphrey.

Marshal Central Trades and Labor Union—J. P. McDonough.

The picnic at West End Heights was a grand affair. The crowd at no time was oppressive, but they came and went so evenly that at all times a safe estimate of those at the grounds was 3,500. That was constant from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m., so any one anxious to make an estimate can draw their own conclusions. It may be easier to understand when you know that the arrangements committtee distributed 17,000 admission tickets, and still the pay tickets at 10 cents each ran over five hundred and fifty dollars.

In all that vast concourse of people no unusual disturbance occurred. All malice, disagreeable misunderstandings and differences seemed to be left for some future time. The day on the whole was the grandest Labor Day known to St. Louis.

The parade moved without a single hitch. Only one mishap in the line of march, and that from a cigarette coming in contact with decorations on Horse Shoers' float.

Brother Philippi had arranged and carried out the matter pretty much as he presides over the C. T. and L. U. The aides to Grand Marshal were: Brothers Charles Goodman, of the Cigar Makers; John J. Manson (you all know Jack); Wm. Michaels, of the Carpenters; F. W. Humphrey; John P. McDonough, Marshal of the C. T. and L. U., astride of his charger (not a steam engine, as I predicted, possibly), reminded us old-timers of Gen. Phil Sheridan, both being chunky and Democrats. Bro. Chas. Lambert, Marshal of the Building Trades Council, was second to none for appearance and decorum.

The Marshal of the first division had no trouble, as his charges, as well as his charger, seemed to have rehearsed their parts. The second division, presided over by Bro. Wm. Kemp, of the Painters, certainly did their share. There is very little use for me to try to introduce Bro. Kemp, as he has been a good angle in the movement so long.

The third division, of which Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W. was a very creditable portion, was marshalled by Bro. "Paddy" Morrin, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. To see Paddy with Jack Barry as assistant, one would almost forget, as they seemed to have, that a serious trouble assails them, they having been indicted and stand subject to trial in October at Indianapolis. If the rest of the world knew these two men as well as we, of St. Louis, do, they would almost hoot at the idea of their being guilty of even kicking a dog. I for one, am from Missouri, and pretty well to the middle of the State, and they must show me conclusively. Every trade here is ready to assist in their defense. The general movement should support the government, and see that the laws are honestly dispensed. If the evidence is conclusive, punish the guilty, not punish the accused, where it is conclusively proven that perjured evidence has been given, but punish the conspirators.

The fourth division, Bro. J. McCreedy was an evidence of uniformity of action, proving beneficial.

The fifth division, E. Stanislaus, marshal, will long be remembered as one of fine appearance. The Senate or House of Representatives could turn out no better looking.

The sixth division, C. Schiffner was a

grand display of brains and brawn. None were beyond their calling, but evidenced the fact, that by organization they had raised their calling, and they justly deserve credit. The entire matter will go down in history of the movement as one of the most effective demonstrations ever produced by the labor element.

The enemies (?) of the movement had to take off their hats and acknowledge some one has lied.

No. 1, I. B. E. W., deserves special mention. Following the Iron Workers, a sturdy and intelligent body, and even under the glare of such splendor, our boys attracted marked attention for their neatness and deportment. Some of you may think I am over estimating things, and may argue that a reformed sinner displays too much ardor to be considered consistent, but think as you please, I am here to state that no body of men ever showed greater improvement under adverse circumstances.

The fact of the ladies marching in parade and demeaning themselves like a body of soldiers, must have had some effect on those opposed to their voting rights. Just keep up your efforts in their behalf, and they, by their actions, will meet you half way.

I am so chuck full of enthusiasm I could keep up this strain all day, but as others have rights, I am not inclined to dispute, I will close for this time with best wishes for the success of our movement and a compliment to the International officers of the I. B. E. W., and a firm belief in the success of the I. B. E. W. under their guidance.

Desiring to see all prosperous and at the service of the Electrical Workers,

I am, yours fraternally,

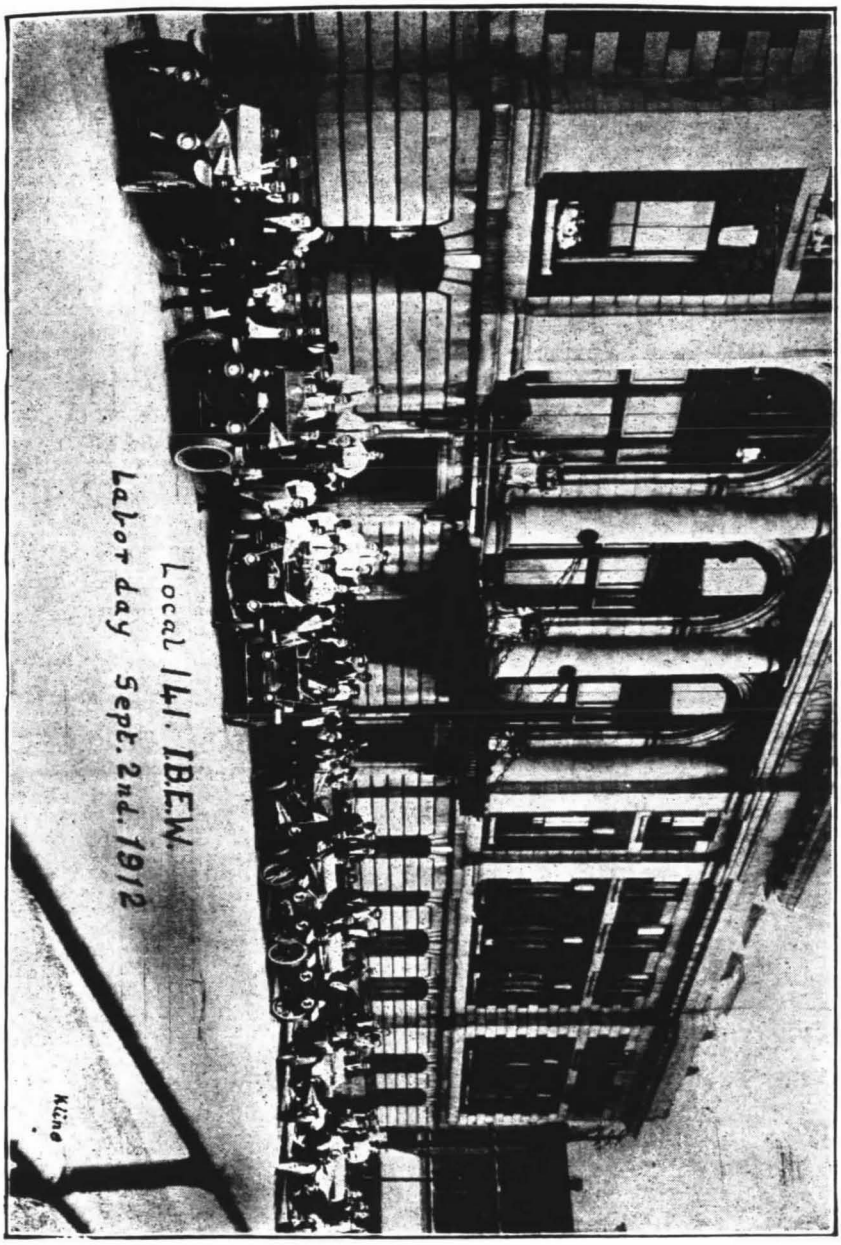
Baldy.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother Fennell's letter in August Worker, taking issue with the Editor's article, "Eliminate the Drones" (June Worker), has no doubt been read, and the sentiments expressed therein been discussed pro and con by many of our brother Workers. The fact that the letter was submitted to the readers through the medium of The Worker's columns, should set at rest any belief that an article, to find its way into our official Journal, must coincide with the views of the Editor. Discussion of any subject is of incalculable value in bringing out points of merit, likewise angles of an inferior nature, too, are brought to the surface, with the consequence that the party who closely follows the question cannot fail to materially aid themselves in deriving considerable knowledge of the subject under discussion.

I, too, am taking advantage of the granted privilege of using The Worker's columns to state my views concerning the drone. In commenting upon this species of human nature which is present to a more or less extent in all trade unions, it is well to consider at the same time the rawhider, who, too, is well represented so far as numbers are concerned in the various crafts. While these two classes of mechanics conduct themselves in manners at wide variance to one another, they also have much in common, insofar as their value or lack of value to their Locals is concerned. The drone, while he shirks his work, and as a consequence lowers his own asset as a mechanic, and casts discredit upon his Local, does in one respect open the way for the man who is willing to do a fair day's work; whereas the rawhider, who continually flies to it, sets and maintains a high-water mark that the man who consistently delivers a day's work cannot and will not meet. The rawhider does not respect the principles upon which organized labor is founded, nor does he rarely display any spirit other than that of a pernicious nature when either a worthy brother is in need, or the Local's interests can best be served in a financial manner. The drone neglects his work insofar as quantity delivered is concerned; the rawhider sacrifices the quality of work to secure the quantity; both species of men are held in disrespect by their brothers and employers, the drone because his lack of producing power throws a burden upon the shoulders of his fellow workmen, and likewise acts as a liability to his employer; the rawhider because he is foolish enough to be continually "hittener up" and can't or fails to see what his ultimate end will be. If the drone isn't inclined to do a fair day's work when being compensated for it, can he be counted upon to be alive to the best interests of his Local, and expending time and energy in its behalf if he isn't being recompensed? I think not, and past performances will show him out of the running in that respect; the drone, however, can usually be counted upon as being a sticker in times of cessation of work, his disinclination to work at any time has strengthened his backbone which naturally stands him in good stead under such circumstances.

While we are discussing the shortcomings of the drone and rawhider let us set forth the merits of the man who does a fair day's work; in nature usually an optimist, in thought and action a conservative, his consistent performance in accomplishing an average day's work is simply in keeping with his undeviating efforts for the betterment of conditions and the maintainance of the same, not alone for his own benefit but for the labor movement in general; regarding his



This is not an auto meet. It is Local Union 141, Wheeling, W. Va., in the Labor Day Parade.

work, he doesn't "cateralive," he doesn't get excited, his work is usually satisfactory in quantity and quality, and casts reflections of a meritous nature upon his Local, he believes in a square deal and advocates the same, having a clear conscience that he is right in his convictions, he principally [illegible] in his efforts to aid the grand cause of organized labor; the man who willingly will do a fair day's work is the man who today is carrying the banner of progress in the labor movement and his example in both respects is well worthy of emulation by his fellow workers.

M. I. Right.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Union men, attention.

This is to call your attention to the fact that Electrical Workers' Local, No. 340, I. B. E. W., have adopted a union label such as this:

UNION JOB
Roughed in by _____
Finished by _____

For the wireman, to be placed at the meter or switchboard, and also one like this:

UNION JOB
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local No. 340
Fixtures

For the fixture men, to be placed on all fixtures.

So Brothers, be union men and see that all fixtures that come on the job or building you are on bear the union label. If they don't bear the label they have not been made by our good union Brothers in Sacramento. All fixtures coming into Sacramento from outside cities must be wired and assembled by our members in order to get the label.

Just a few words along these same lines: What is the matter with some of the other locals in regard to the labels? There are the Plumbers and the Painters that might leave a label on their different jobs so one could tell whether union men did the work or not.

Do not lose sight of the fact that every point gained is a step in the right direction. The label is a point for all to gain. Keep forging ahead, Brothers. Don't stop till every local has a union label of some kind, then go to your International convention and try to get it adopted for all unions. When that time comes, it will mean that union men will handle union made goods and material throughout the country.

And one other thing, let all locals appoint a Press Secretary to take all news of their local to be published and write it up for The Worker, and then take The [illegible] of other Brothers, and at the same time assist our paper.

G. H. Coale,
Pres Sec. No. 340, I. B. E. W.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1912.

To the Electrical Worker:

Just a few lines to let the Brothers at large know that we have a Local in Memphis, Tenn., and are doing business. We still have our old shops signed up and are doing everything we can to close the others which, I think, we will get some of them very soon. All men are working and everything looks good for a good fall and winter. With these few lines we send a photo of our boys in Labor Day parade, which photo represents about 50 per cent of our men, as we have quite a few who work where they could not get off, and some of our men are out of town. We are still organizing the non-union men here and likewise we are at present organizing a Building Trades' Council and believe me we are in time going to make Memphis the best town in the South for I. B. E. W. men—both inside and outside. Hoping that these few lines will find space in the Worker I will close the circuit.

C. D. Pierce, Pres. Sec.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 5, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother:

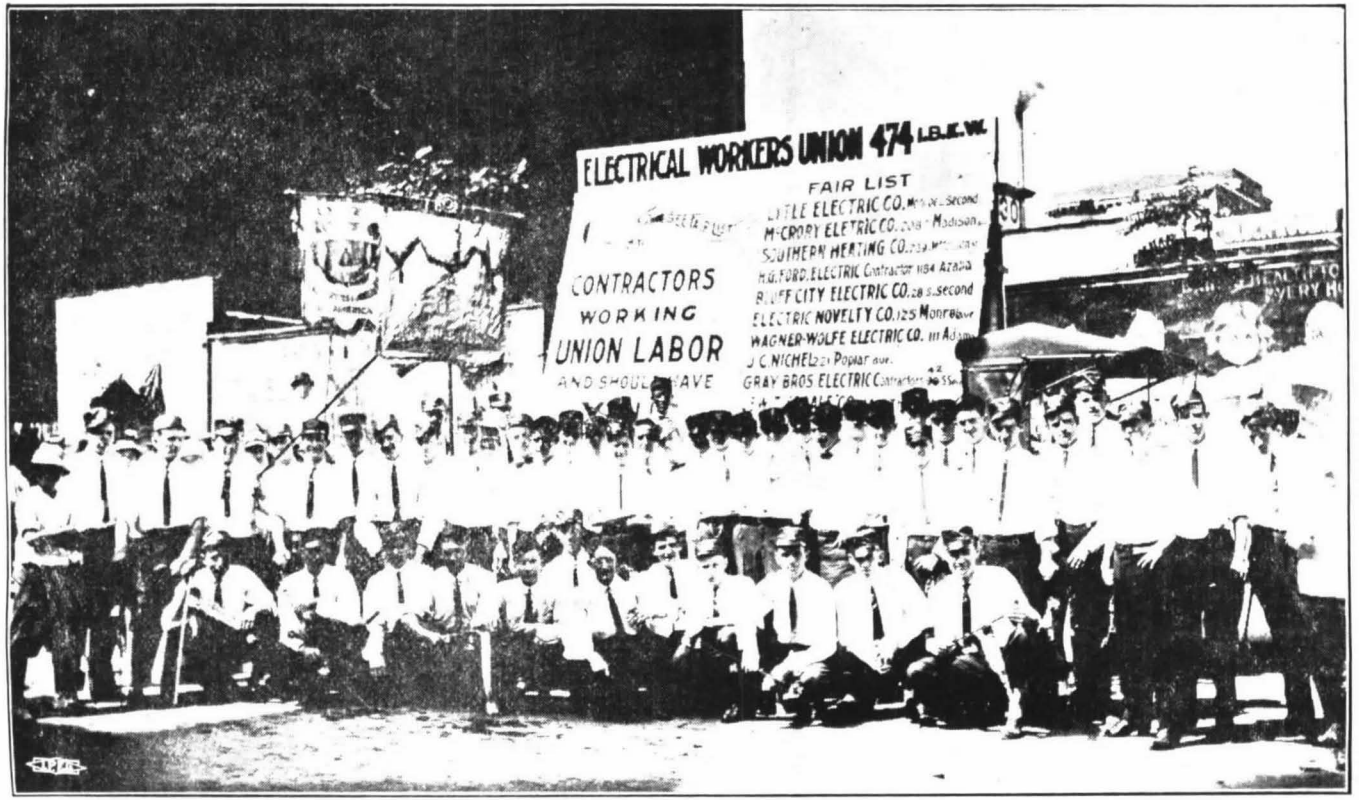
This is my first writing to The Worker as Press Agent of our Local, 177, here. I wish to state that there is a fine on me if I don't get something in The Worker each month, and as the boys have all promised to "do things" here for me to write about, you will hear from us often. ("I want to save the fine.")

We have a good, strong Local here and do business every Tuesday night at the same old stand. Our officers are all hard workers. The best I have ever seen in a local since I have been a member of the I. B. E. W. Brother William S. Norton, President, is a born fighter for our cause, and is very popular in labor circles here. J. D. Farris could not be beaten for our Vice. S. B. Kitchens, Financial Secretary, is always on the job to take the money and he keeps the boys on a move for their dues. O. T. Pledger, Recording Secretary, is an officer any Local should appreciate. T. C. Wilson, Treasurer, looks after our money affairs in an able manner and could be trusted with a "million."

We are expecting big things in this "burg" soon.

Every meeting we take in some new members. I am glad to say nearly every electrician in this town has a card now. But we have lots to do yet. We should never let up.

We all had a big time here Labor Day at the Ostrich Farm. Some of our boys carried off nice prizes in the races and broad jumps. Local 177 would like to hear from some of the other Locals some time. Address Labor Hall, Bay and Liberty streets. I hope all the Brothers



Local 474, Memphis, Tenn., Labor Day

in His Grasp," and let us all hope the rope will soon break, so it will bring success to our Brotherhood.

I am, yours fraternally,
J. R. Boyle, Press Agent.
Local 177, Jacksonville, Fla.

Edwardsville, Ill., Aug. 24, 1912.

A letter from a lineman to linemen.

Brothers: We heard on all sides, before the trial of the suit against the Brotherhood at Cleveland, that the rank and file of both organizations would abide by the decision of the trial judge.

Now, the decision of Judge Phillips has been handed down, specifically ordering, specifically advising what should be done to bring about a settlement, in order to bring about harmony in order that we shall have one organization to administer to the needs of the I. B. E. W., and, Brothers, you know that the linemen need some administering. Compare the working conditions of the linemen to any other organized craft and go further and note the wages of the linemen in this Electrical Brotherhood, and don't fail to compare the wages of these linemen with any organized body of mechanics or workingmen. Then ask yourselves the question: Do they compare favorably either as to working conditions or as to wages?

I will state that I know, and that you know, that the condition of the average lineman is deplorable.

This deplorable condition of the linemen at this late date is due, in my opinion, to the ill-advised following of Reid, Murphy and Sullivan. Yes, in my opinion, and I think, in the opinion of any lineman with an ounce of brains.

Linemen are taken out in any and all communities and made to work under extremely oppressive conditions. Indeed, I've seen horses and mules in the city streets given more consideration than the average lineman receives nowadays.

This abhorent treatment at the hands of foremen and general foremen who in most cases are entirely unfitted for cutting out or shaping the work or task of a lineman, or gang of lineman, in my opinion is the fault of the linemen themselves, in not being better organized, in not having one I. B. E. W.—In other words, in not giving more serious and urgent effort to his labor union.

If we the linemen had given our labor union the consideration that we should, we would not have followed Reid, Murphy and Sullivan, etc., for several years, and some of us are still following meekly and being sheared as a natural consequence.

Glance, just glance, at the contracts that are being universally signed up, for from 3 to 10 years by leaders of the Reid organization and ask yourself what the linemen are getting out of that organization.

These Reid leaders are very active in securing these contracts—Yes,—contracts by all means, at any old rate, or condition, to hold these linemen's locals, in the grip of—Yes—In the death grip of Reid and Sullivanism.

You Reid-Murphy followers ask yourselves,—have you got a chance, a single chance, I'll answer this question by stating that the only chance you've got is a chance to get into the McNulty organization. The quicker you do this, the quicker you will realize your chance.

Come on, all you secession linemen who may read this letter come on out in the open and declare your emancipation. Run you local union on strictly business principles, and run all those who talk secession out of the union and out of the business of linemen.

Lets get together and strike out to the front and straight from the shoulder, never looking back—excepting at the start, to hand Reid, Murphy and Sullivan a well planted kick.

This trio deserve nothing but abuse, at the hands of linemen. It seems that they, Reid, etc., are the embodiment of all that is meant by the word gall.

Cut them out, and put in the balance of the year 1912 in doing something for yourselves and the I. B. E. W.

Local Union 703 of Edwardsville, Ill., have good conditions. We will take part in a grand Labor Day celebration here Labor Day. Brother G. C. Ellis, a wireman, will be grand marshall of parade.

Chas. Hotz, secretary of L. U. No. 703, has been appointed inspector of all wiring (inside and outside) by the city.

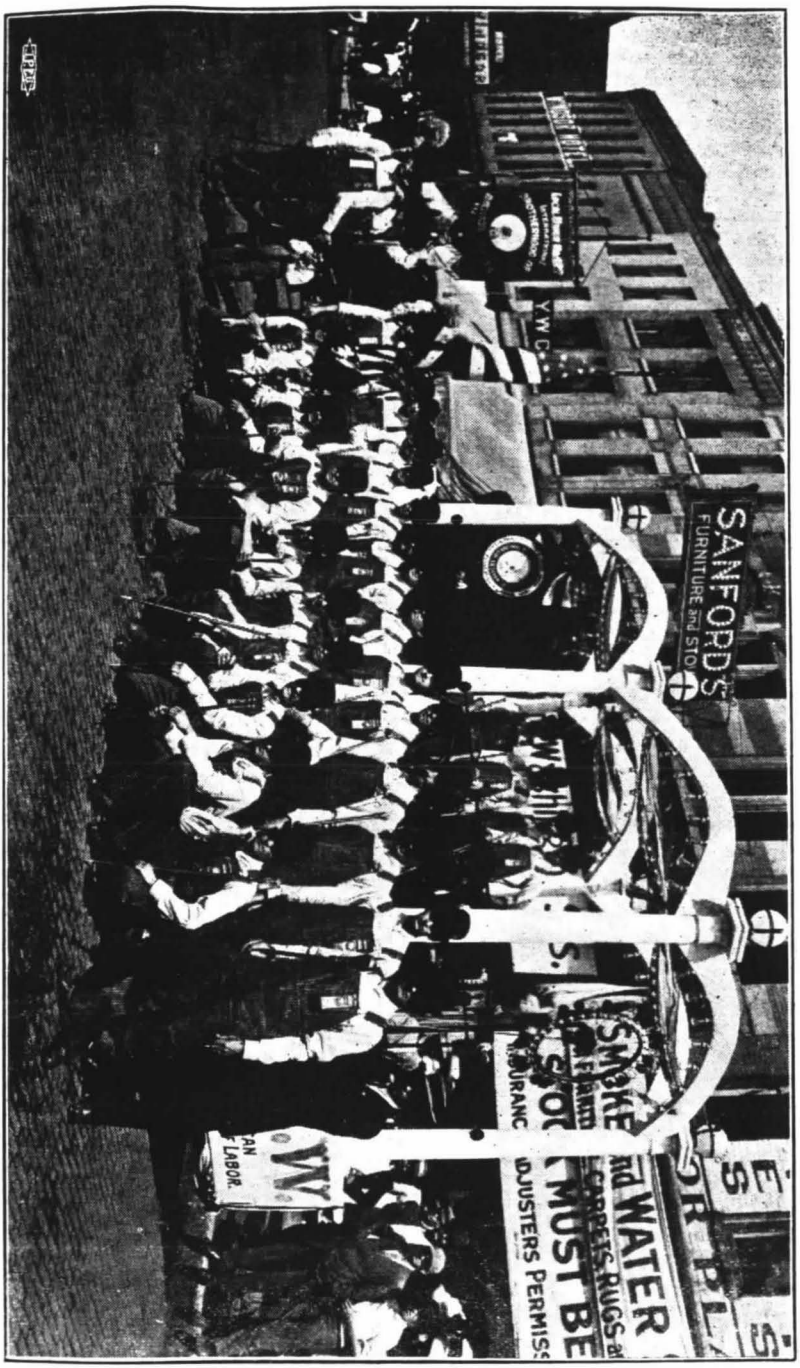
Yours fraternally,
W. H. Brennan.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As Local 427 has not had a letter in The Worker for some time we believe we should let the Brotherhood know that No. 427 is still doing business at the old stand.

We feel that we are somewhat justified in feeling proud these days inasmuch as we carried off first prize for floats in the Labor Day parade. We were also honored by having one of our boys, Brother Spears selected as one of the marshalls. The boys made a splendid showing and the float was of appropriate design to represent our trade. I am pleased to state that our members show a keen interest in the affairs of the local and the conditions and wages here show it. Springfield is a closed shop city for inside men and you must have a ticket to get by. Our conditions have not suffered as a result of the secession movement, instead we have marched straight ahead



Local Union 427, Springfield, Ill., and their float, which was awarded first prize Labor Day, 1912.

and improved our wages and working conditions and have not allowed ourselves to be influenced by the misrepresentations and false statements of the secession leaders, and we feel sure that the conditions of the electrical workers throughout the country who were misled by the lying misrepresentations of these professional union wreckers, would be much better today had they remained loyal to the Brotherhood and the obligation we all took on joining.

We are glad to see that so many locals have realized their mistake and are again rejoining. We wonder how Jimmie Reid feels now since Local 56 has cast him off and came back home once more. This must have hurt Jimmie's feelings to lose his home; but never mind, Jimmie, the I. W. W. has always got their arms open to receive such fellows as you.

I do not desire to take all of the space this month, so I will ring off, and leave room for the rest of the locals.

Trusting you will find space for this and the picture of our float, I am,

Fraternally,
Press Secretary, L. U. 427,
Springfield, Ill.

POEMS WORTH READING

ONLY ONE MOTHER.

You have only one mother, my boy,
Whose heart you can gladden with joy.
Or cause it to ache
Till ready to break—
So cherish that mother, my boy.
You have only one mother who will
Stick to you through good and through ill,
And love you although
The world is your foe—
So care for that love ever still.
You have only one mother to pray
That in the good path you may stay;
Who for you won't spare
Self-sacrifice rare—
So worship your mother alway.
You have only one mother to make
A home ever sweet for your sake,
Who toils day and night
For you with delight—
To help her all pains ever take.
You have only one mother to miss
When she has departed from this;
So love and revere
That mother while here—
Sometimes you won't know her dear kiss.
You have only one mother—just one,
Remember that always, my son.
None can or will do
What she has for you,
So cherish that mother, my son.

—Selected.

IF.

If we but knew how much the word we say
Will cloud and darken some one's cheerful day,
Perhaps we'd not be hasty, and hold back
The thought that leaves such burning in its track,
The cruel suspicion or the biting jest
That fills a heart with sorrow in some breast.
If we but knew how much of cheer 'twould be
To say some word with touch of sympathy,
Perhaps we'd be more gracious and benign,
And thus give back those gifts to us divine
Of wholesome sweetness meant for us to share.
With others burdened with o'erwhelming care.

—Granite Cutters' Journal.

THAT LITTLE CHAP OF MINE.

(Author Unknown.)

To feel his little hand in mine, so clinging and so warm,
To know he thinks me strong enough to keep him safe from harm;
To see his simple faith in all that I can say or do,
It sort o'shames a fellow, but it makes him better, too.
And I'm trying hard to be the man he fancies me to be,
Because I have this chap at home who thinks the world of me.
I would not disappoint his trust for anything on earth,
Nor let him know how little I jes' naturally am worth.
But after all it's easier that brighter road to climb,
With the little hand behind me, to push me all the time.
And I reckon I'm a better man than what I used to be,
Because I have this chap at home, who thinks the world of me.

American Federation of Labor News

RETRIAL OF HATTERS' CASE.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7. — President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor testified in the retrial of the hatters' case recently. Attorney Davenport, for the Anti-Boycott Association, who is conducting the prosecution, gleaned the information from President Gompers that he was "responsible" for the articles published in the American Federationist. Much questioning was indulged in by the prosecution relative to the phrase that appeared in the Federationist, "There is no law to compel a man to wear a Loewe hat." Secretary Morrison was interrogated along the same lines as was President Gompers, and in addition financial matters in connection with the hatters was inquired into. The trial will undoubtedly be of considerable length.

SIOUX CITY ACTIVITIES.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 7.—During the recent past the teamsters, bookbinders, hodcarriers and a building trades council have been organized. The non-union barber shops of the city have been violating the law by keeping open Sunday, thus placing a serious difficulty in the path of the shops employing union barbers, and observing the Sunday closing law. Organizer Flood of the A. F. of L., who is here doing organizing work, filed complaint and secured the arrest of a number of proprietors of shops violating the law, and fines have been assessed in each case, with the result that those who have been mulcted are keeping their places closed. The Sunday violators were charging 25 cents for a shave. The electricians, who still remain in affiliation with the seceding faction, have been unseated in the central body.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, at its recent session approved the action taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in revoking the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and accordingly the amalgamated society was removed from the roster of organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department. In the matter of the dispute between the carpenters, machinists and ironworkers in a number of breweries in St. Louis the Council invoked Section 35 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department, which provides for arbitration, with an appeal to the Executive Council of the department or the next convention of the Building Trades Department. The Stationary Firemen made application for affiliation, but definite action was not taken.

STRIKE BENEFITS HEAVY.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Morrison's report to the Executive Council at its last session showed that during the first ten months of this fiscal year $60,977.33 had been paid out of the defense fund for constitutional strike benefits to local trade and federal labor unions. This is the largest sum ever paid out by the American Federation of Labor in benefits in that length of time. There still remains, however, in the defense fund $87,110.87.

IRON WORKERS VICTORIOUS.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—The Iron Workers of San Francisco and Oakland have won a signal victory. After a strike of a few days the Erectors' Association of the Pacific jurisdiction conceded all the demands of the Structural Iron Workers, which includes an increase of $1.00 per day and double time for over time. There were involved in the controversy approximately 350 iron workers. In the face of prevailing sentiment the victory is a notable one and emphasizes the solidarity of the Western Coast unionists.

NON-UNION GOODS BY MAIL.

Washington, Aug. 31. — In a circular sent out by the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods it is stated that the Hess & Hopkins Company of Rockford, Ill., compel every employe before accepting employment, to sign away his rights to belong to the Brotherhood. The circular further asserts that 90 per cent of the product of this factory is consumed by the Sears-Roebuck Company of Chicago, the big mail order house.

Trade Notes

USE OF ELECTRICITY INCREASING ON OUR FARMS.

The days of the old-fashioned hired man are numbered. Electricity is driving him out. Ask any farmer if he has ever had trouble with his hired man, and he will gaze at you, speechless with indignation. The shortcomings of the hired man have been a fruitful topic of humor in the American comic periodicals ever since he has existed as an institution.

With the perfecting of farming machinery, mechanical energy is displacing manual labor and the plough horse by leaps and bounds. Electricity is the best hired man. It demands no days off, and never abuses the stock. It does not eat you out of house and home, and its fixed charges are far less than those of the average hired man. A complete electrical outfit will do the work of many hired men and horses, and never gets tired. It is as easy to care for as a typewriter, requiring only a periodic oiling. Present day motors are of such solid and simple construction that the operator need have no special knowledge in order to operate them. It is simply necessary to close the service switch to set them in motion, and to open it to stop the motors.

At the recent land show, held in New York City, the Crocker-Wheeler Company undertook to show, with the cooperation of manufacturers of farming machinery, just what can be done with electricity on a farm. The generating equipment consisted of a Crocker-Wheeler generator driven by an oil engine, and this is the list of devices which the outfit of motors would drive:

1. The farm's water supply was furnished by an automatic pump, to the confusion of the old oaken bucket.

2. The irrigating department was equipped with a centrifugal pump, which could also be used at any required pressure in case of fire.

3. A refrigerating machine, milk cooler, cream separator, automatic churn and butter worker, bottle washer, even an ice cream freezer for Sunday dinner, were installed with separate motors in the dairies. Electric motors throw no dust, and are far more sanitary than belts and shafting for dairy work.

4. An electric truck provided for the transportation.

5. A large threshing machine, with motor drive, illustrated what could be accomplished of motors to outdoor machinery.

6. Corn shellers and feed choppers equipped with individual motors showed how the smaller machines may be operated.

7. Types of laundry machinery driven by individual motors eliminated the horrors of wash day.

8. An electrically driven milking machine abolished the memory of aching fingers.

9. A silo with an accompanying motor driven silo filler was exhibited.

10. A sheep shearer, electrically driven through a flexible shaft, was another variation of electricity's accomplishments. This device could also be used for grooming cattle or horses.

11. Ventilating fans, household equipment, cooking devices and the supplanting of the old oil-dripping lantern by electric lights or an electric torch completed this unique exhibit.

In practically every place where muscular energy has hitherto been expended on the farm, all-prevailing electricity is taking its place. A small motor-driven hoist will put a load of hay into the barn more quickly and cheaply than the stoutest and most conscientious hired man working with a horse and continue to do it for twenty years. In fact, the use of electricity is such a constant source of economy that a complete plant soon pays for itself, and after that all the money which would have been spent for manual labor is "velvet"—just clear gain.

Work on the trolley line of the Southwestern Traction & Power Company, which is to run from Jennerette through New Iberia to Spanish Lake, is progressing rapidly. Harry K. Johnson of the Chatham Construction Company has the work in charge. About three miles of roadbed below the city has been graded and a site for the power house has been purchased. The machinery for the plant is en route from the factories.

Mammoth Generators for Hydro-Electric Development

In the largest power house in the world where will be wrested from the mighty Mississippi river, the "Father of Waters," the greatest single conservation of energy ever harnessed for the service of mankind will be installed ultimately 30 immense vertical water-wheel type alternating generators that rank as mammoths among machines for generating electric current. These generators will be placed in the hydro-electric power house at Keokuk, Iowa. When completed this building will measure 1750 feet long by 123 feet wide by 133 feet high above the foundations and the plant will develop with the final entire installation over 300,000 horse power. This gigantic concentration of energy machinery, lighting and traffic of miles or more from Keokuk.

The great dam, the greatest power dam ever constructed, for impounding the billions of gallons of water to revolve the water-wheels, or turbines, extends from Keokuk on the Iowa shore to Hamilton on the Illinois bank of the river, a distance of 4,568 feet. It is surmounted by a viaduct carrying a 29-foot roadway; rises 50 feet above the average river bed, and contains 119 spillways controlled by steel flood-gates, each 30 feet wide by 11 feet high and operated by an electric hoist. This structure is being built in the turbulent stretch of the Mississippi river at the foot of the Des Moines rapids which are impassable most of the year. Constructed entirely of concrete, the dam will be the longest monolithic structure in the world, having a total length of 90.96 feet. In the works are also included a canal lock, 110 feet wide by 400 feet long, with a lift of 40 feet on the Iowa side of the river and a dry dock alongside the lock.

The initial installation of electric generating units will include 15 alternators direct connected to the same number of vertical hydraulic reaction turbines of the single runner type, which will occupy the north half of the power station. Each turbine and generator will form an independent unit. Each wheel, mounted on a vertical shaft 25 inches in diameter, in a spiral chamber 21 feet 3 inches in diameter and moulded in the concrete substructure, will operate at a constant speed of 57.7 revolutions per minute and will have a normal capacity of 10,000 horse power.

The generators are to be installed on top of the wheel pits, directly over the turbines, and will be direct connected to the vertical wheel shafts by forged steel flanged couplings. The electrical apparatus for this equipment is being furnished by the General Electric Company. Alternating 3-phase current will be generated at 11,000 volts. Direct current excitation for these alternating current generators will be supplied by 100-kilowatt motor generator sets, for which the operating current will be secured from a 2000-kilowatt alternating current water-wheel driven generator. Eight water cooled 110,000-volt transformers will be installed for stepping up the voltage of the current to be distributed over the high tension transmission lines of the company to distant points.

The rotors of the generators operating at slow speed accounts in a measure for the great size of the machines at their rated capacity. The generators measure 32 feet in diameter by 12 feet high, and the total weight of each machine is over 600,000 pounds. Fifteen to twenty freight cars are required to transport one complete generator when dismantled, the shipping weight of which is nearly 700,000 pounds. About 400 cars and 25 locomotives will be needed to haul the shipment of the entire equipment of electrical apparatus for the first half of the installation. These cars and locomotives all coupled together would form a train four and three-quarter miles long.

Notwithstanding the moderate speed of the generator rotor, owing to its great diameter, the peripheral velocity is relatively high. Should a fly crawl in onto the outside of the rotor and it start suddenly, he would be whirled around at the rate of 52 1-2 miles per hour, provided he could hang on. Walking on the ceiling is an everyday occupation for the fly, but hanging on a merry-go-round where the centrifugal force tending to throw him off would amount to nearly 500 pounds, is not usually included in the fly's stock of legerdemain. He might as well try to carry a fat man on his back.

An idea of the magnitude of this hydro-electric power development when the entire quota of generator units is installed, can be comprehended better by some comparisons. The Keokuk plant will develop about three times the power now used for manufacturing in the state of Iowa; more than is now used in the state of Missouri, or one-third of that now used in the state of Illinois, including Chicago and its environs.

The initial equipment will probably be in operation by the middle of 1913. St. Louis is 135 miles distant from Keokuk and is the first as well as the largest city to avail itself of the power to be transmitted over the high tension 110,000-volt lines. Street railway and electric light companies in that city have already contracted for 60,000 horse power.

Fallacious Arguments of Labor's Opponents

BY JOHN MITCHELL

What, justly and logically, is the order of argument on the question of the trade union?

Trade unionism is a natural consequence of the social conditions resulting from competition between wage workers for employment. That is the primary, the basic, the comprehensive fact to be considered by every assemblage, every economic observer, every contestant on either side, when considering the question of United Labor. There is no other equally illuminating initial point for a discussion of the wage problem. That this is true is accepted as an indisputable commonplace wherever men of affairs face men of labor in arranging terms for labor in the market.

Mr. Kirby's solution of the problem is that there must be no "interference with the natural law of supply and demand." He would have the sellers of Labor ever at the mercy of buyers, whereas the trade union would put sellers on an equal footing with buyers. The depths of deprivation and despair to which the mass of wage earners may be carried by unrestricted competition among themselves for the boon of work has been illustrated the world over, times without number. The competing laborers have been tantalized with a vicious circle of inapplicable or self-destructive palliatives for the persistent fact of general competition and its baneful effects. "Be thrifty" is a useless injunction either to the wage-earners out of work or to those whose gains at best fail to secure the standard of living of civilized beings. "Be competent." "Be loyal to your employers." "Be quiet." "Distrust agitators." All such admonitions have everywhere been listened to and followed by well-meaning, confiding, upright, industrious laborers, to find at last that while each in certain conditions may have its place in prudent conduct or wise self-guidance, all together—as in the case of the industrious, patient, self-denying but starving sewing women—count for little in an overstocked wage market.

When is the wage market overstocked? The answer is: Whenever a wage-worker's employer can tell him to be off if dissatisfied; there's another man waiting for his job. That fact makes the employer the master. No individual in the mass of laborers can stand up for his own terms in employment when another, his equal, or anything like it, will accept lower terms. Moreover, the employer himself, whatever his just or generous inclinations, is made to bend to the law of competition in labor when his rival reduces the cost of production through working his employes longer hours than he would exact or for smaller wages than he would wish to pay.

Trade unionists every day overcome Mr. Kirby's "natural law of supply and demand" by a method equally natural. They refuse to sell their labor in competition. From the proposition that they shall not do so flow as corollaries the regulations by which the unionists forestall the buyers' methods of overstocking or undermining the labor market. They justify their rules by the necessity of self-preservation for their union. Their organization is the instrument indispensable in attaining their purpose—a welfare of the working classes impossible in a state of competition.

No congress of employers and employed, if honestly setting out to face truth germane to their object, could possibly avoid debating this main principle of the labor question. They could never get away from it unanswered. All other phases of the subject are subsidiary to it. The character of the men in the labor movement, or of the men ambitious to be the champions among United Labor's enemies, is not pertinent to it. In a parliament studying the labor problem, economics coming separately and first, the enforced competition of laborers must be the overshadowing matter for consideration. But Mr. Kirby and his kind ignore it.

Why Mr. Kirby is conducting a losing fight is plainly to be seen. He has not won with the working classes, for the reason that all his arguments, when they come to the testing point, are but arguments for the restoration of competition in the labor market, and that condition is intolerable because destructive to the workers. He has not won with the employing classes for several reasons. The wise and experienced among them, equally with the union men, regard the drift of his talk—has he any doctrines?—as antiquated, impractical, detrimental to Society. A large proportion of them do not share his feeling of misery and pain when judging of the outcome of unionism. On the contrary, they pronounce for the unions. They would rather go with the union's sympathizers—the women's clubs, the lawmakers, the organizations that strive for industrial agreement, all of which in their turn Mr. Kirby has rabidly denounced—than the way Mr. Kirby has chosen, the way of ceaseless conflict, hard feeling, hysterical lamentation and foredoomed defeat.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

How Our Extensive Water Powers Are Being Harnessed to Produce Electricity.

The total developed water power of the United States, in round numbers, is at least 6,000,000 horsepower. This is but the beginning, for a careful estimate of the water power available in this country shows not less than 31,040,000 horsepower, and probably 56,146,000 horsepower, could be developed from our rivers and streams.

The area of the earth's surface is approximately 197,000,000 square miles, the area of the United States is about 3,027,000 square miles. Twenty-six per cent of the earth's surface is land. The evaporation from water surface in the United States varies from less than 200 inches annually to more than 100 inches in a few places. The average rainfall over the United States is 29.4 inches, which is disposed of in re-evaporation, in plant growth, in subsurface flow, and in surface flow (known as "run-off"). It is the last which is available for water power developments, and may be said to comprise roughly one-third of the rainfall.

Forests—which regulate the stream flows, and which are rapidly being exhausted—constitute an important feature of hydro-electric development. The forests of the United States cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the country. The national forests comprise about 150,000,000 acres, distributed as follows:

	Million Acres.
Arizona	9
California	21
Colorado	15
Idaho	20
Montana	20
Nevada	1
New Mexico	7
Oregon	16
South Dakota	1
Utah	7
Washington	12
Wyoming	9
Alaska	5

The present rate of cutting the timber is three time the annual growth; while the yearly consumption is 20,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at about $1,250,000,000. Wood is used every year in the following quantities:

90,000,000 cords of tire wood.
40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber.
123,000,000 hewed ties.
1,500,000 staves.
133,000,000 sets of heading.
500,000,000 barrel hoops.
3,200,000 cords of native pulp wood.
165,000,000 cubic feet of mine timber.
1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

TO DRIVE GREAT SHIPS BY ELECTRIC POWER IN FUTURE.

Plan Even for Battleships Regarded as Perfectly Feasible.

The plan for future battleship propulsion is to drive each ship propeller with a powerful electric motor direct connected to the propeller shaft, thus doing away with all the gears and consequent loss of power. This new arrangement would also save an enormous amount of coal and greatly facilitate the handling of the ship, as with electricity it is quite possible to control the ship from the bridge, eliminating the ringing of signal bells or with telephoning to the engine room, located far away in the interior of the ship. The man on the bridge can start, stop, slow up or reverse the motors at will.

While the steam turbine engine shows better results for ship propulsion than the old reciprocating types, experiment has proved that turbine engines must travel at a high rate of speed to give their greatest economies, and when they are used for ship propulsion this speed must be cut down with the aid of gear systems, incurring a loss of power.

The United States collier Jupiter, which is being built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be the first large vessel to be equipped with electric propulsion. The general scheme embraces a steam turbo-generator set delivering its electrical output to a pair of induction motors, each of which will be direct connected to its own propeller shaft. The designer of this equipment is Mr. W. L. R. Emmet of Schenectady, who described its principal features and the method of control in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The generating unit consists of a six stage Curtis turbine connected to an alternating current generator.

The colliers Neptune and Cyclops, now in commission, are sister ships to the Jupiter. The Cyclops is equipped with triple expansion reciprocating engines and the Neptune is equipped with a pair of steam turbines with gear reduction.

The electrical equipment of the Jupiter, which is being built by the General Electric Company, was given a thorough test a few days ago at the Schenectady plant before a party of naval officers. The test showed beyond a doubt that electricity is the ideal power for battleships and other large steamships. Nearly all the work aboard a modern battleship, exclusive of propulsion, is now done by electricity, and there is no reason why they should not be completely electrified.

Inasmuch as the Curtis steam turbines take up but little room, and the motors even less, there is no reason why the available horsepower of future battleships could not be much larger than at present, thus increasing their speed beyond the present record and making them more efficient. The saving of the power now lost in battleships driven by reciprocating engines would make a vast difference in the speed records.

The Russian duma has asked to appropriate $515,000 for the erection and equipment of wireless stations on the Kara and White Seas. The project is intended to insure telegraphic communication via the Arctic Ocean between the northern and western parts of Siberia and St. Petersburg, Russia.

LET US LOOK AHEAD.

Many men in the labor movement are often discouraged because they cannot succeed in every undertaking, and often express themselves against the movement, never for a moment thinking of the many things to fight for that perhaps will not materialize until after we have passed away.

A very poor and aged man, busied in planting apple trees, was rudely interrupted by this interrogation:

"Why do you plant trees when you cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?"

He raised himself up and, leaning upon his spade, replied:

"Some one planted trees for me before I was born and I have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others, that the memorial of my gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."

Just so with us in the movement: we are working for posterity, not all for ourselves, today.

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS.

It is not the critic who counts—not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcoming, but who does not actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Strange to relate, the Los Angeles Times and journals of like character do not take any delight in denouncing William M. Wood, the indicted millionaire president of the American Woolen Company, for causing dynamite to be planted during the strike of Lawrence textile workers, and Detective Burns has not yet laid the blame for this latest outrage upon Gompers and his associates. But if some poor, unfortunate, half-starved textile worker had been indicted for the same offense the Times would have issued a special edition to show the general depravity of all workers, and Burns would have said: "I told you so." It does seem to make some difference whose ox is gored.

May virtue be our armor when wickedness is our assailant.

MAKE GOOD.

The world is often humbugged by the guy
who has the guile;
The world is often buncoed, but 'tis only
for a while—
With all who try to do things she is patient, as she should,
But, alas! how she slams them when they
don't make good!

The braggart and the boaster, they apparently get on—
Today the world is with them, but tomorrow they are gone!
The justice of her process they have not understood,
She has no use for any man who won't
make good!

The world is often put upon, the world is oft deceived,
And many a flimsy fable for a while she believed;
But finally her common sense deception has withstood!
No man can fool her always when he
can't make good!

So, laddie, take a lesson now from one
who knows the game;
'Twill save you, maybe, money, and 'twill
save you surely shame.
The world will treat you squarely if you
treat her as you should—
But don't forget, she'll nail you if you
don't make good!

—Judge.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

Lesson VI.—The Leyden Jar and Other Condensers.

47. It was shown in previous lessons that the opposite charges of electricity attract one another; that electricity can not flow through glass; and that yet electricity can *act across* glass by induction. Two suspended pithballs, one electrified positively and the other negatively, will attract one another across the intervening air. If a plate of glass be put between them they will still attract one another, though neither they themselves nor the electric charges on them can pass through the glass. If a pith-ball electrified with a — charge be hung inside a dry glass bottle, and a rubbed glass rod be held outside, the pith-ball will rush to the side of the bottle nearest to the glass rod being attracted by the + charge thus brought near it. If a pane of glass be taken, and a piece of tinfoil be stuck upon the middle of each face of the pane, and one piece of tinfoil be charged positively, and the other negatively, the two charges will attract one another across the glass, and will no longer be found to be free. If the pane is set up on edge, so that neither piece of tinfoil touches the table, it will be found that hardly any electricity can be got by merely touching either of the foils, for the charges are "bound," so to speak, by each other's attractions; each charge is inducing the other. In fact it will be found that these two pieces of tinfoil may be, in this manner, charged a great deal more strongly than either of them could possibly be if it were stuck to a piece of glass alone, and then electrified. In other words, *the capacity of a conductor is greatly increased when it is placed near to a conductor electrified with the opposite kind of charge.* If its capacity is increased a greater quantity of electricity may be put into it before it is charged to a high degree of potential. Hence, such an arrangement for holding a large quantity of electrictiy may be called a *condenser* or *accumulator* of electricity.

48. *Condensers.*—Next, suppose that we have two brass discs, A and B (Fig. 30), set upon insulating stems, and that a glass plate is placed between them. Let B be connected by a wire to the knob of an electrical machine, and let A be joined by a wire to "earth." The + charge upon B will act inductively across the glass plate on A, and will repel electricity into the earth, leaving the nearest face of A negatively electrified. This — charge on A will attract the + charge of B to the side nearest the glass, and a fresh supply of electricity will come from the machine. Thus this arrangement will become an accumulator or condenser. If the two brass discs are pushed up close to the glass plate there will be a still stronger attraction between the + and — charges, because they are now nearer one another, and the inductive action will be greater; hence a still larger quantity can be accumulated in the plates. We see then that the capacity of an accumulator is increased by bringing the plates near together. If now, while the discs are strongly charged, the wires are removed and the discs are drawn backwards from one another, the two charges will not hold one another bound so strongly, and there will be more *free* electrification than before over their surfaces. This would be rendered evident to the experimenter by the little pith-ball electroscopes fixed to them (see the Fig.), which would

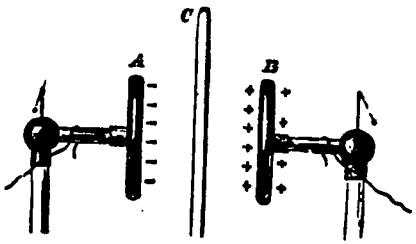


Fig. 30.

fly out as the brass discs were moved apart. We have put no further charge on the disc B, and yet, from the indications of the electroscope we should conclude that by moving it away from disc A it has become electrified to a higher degree. The fact is, that while the conductor B was near the — charge of A the *capacity* of B was greatly increased, but on moving it away from A its capacity has diminished, and hence the same quantity of electricity now electrifies it to a higher degree than before. The presence, therefore, of an earth-connected plate near an insulated conductor increases its capacity, and permits it to a accumulate a greater charge by attracting and *condensing* the electricity upon the face nearest the earth-place, the surface density on this face being therefore very great. Such an arrangement is sometimes called a *condenser*, sometimes an *accumulator*. We shall call such an arrangement a condenser when the object of the earth-connected plate is to increase the sur-

face-density of the charge upon one face of the insulated conductor. The term *accumulator* is now more often applied to batteries for storing the energy of electric currents (Art. 415).

The stratum of *air* between the two discs will suffice to insulate the two charges one from the other. The brass discs thus separated by a stratum of air constitute an *air-condenser*. Such condensers were first devised by Wilke and Aepinus.

49. *Dielectrics.*—In these experiments the sheet of glass or layer of air plays an important part by permitting the inductive electric influences to act across or through them. On account of this property these substances were termed by Faraday *dielectrics*. All dielectrics are insulators, but equally good insulators are not necessarily equally good dielectrics. Air and glass are far better insulators than ebonite or paraffin in the sense of being much worse conductors. But induction takes place better across a slab of glass than across a slab of ebonite or paraffin of equal thickness, and better still across these than across a layer of air. In other words, glass is a better *dielectric* than ebonite, or paraffin, or air. Those substances which are good dielectrics are said to possess a high *inductive capacity*.

50. **Capacity of a Condenser.**—It appears, therefore, that the capacity of a condenser will depend upon—

(1) The size and form of the metal plates or coatings.

(2) The thinness of the stratum of dielectric between them; and

(3) The inductive capacity of the dielectric.

51. **The Leyden Jar.**—The Leyden Jar, called after the city where is was invented, is a convenient form of condenser. It usually consists (Fig 31) of a glass jar coated up to a certain height on the inside and outside with tinfoil. A brass

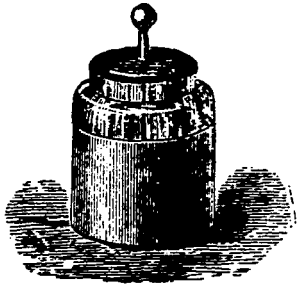


Fig. 31

knob fixed on the end of a stout brass wire passes downward through a lid or top of dry well-varnished wood and communicates by a loose bit of brass chain with the inner coating of foil. To charge the jar the knob is held to the prime conductor of an electrical machine, the outer coating being either held in the hand or connected to "earth" by a wire or chain. When a + charge of electricity is imparted thus to the inner coating, it acts inductively on the outer coating, attracting A — charge into the face of the outer coating nearest the glass, and repelling A + charge to the outside of the outer coating, and thence through the hand or wire to earth. After a few moments the jar will have acquired its full charge, the outer coating being — and the inner +. If the jar is of good glass, and dry, and free from dust, it will retain its charge for many hours or days. But if a path be provided by which the two mutually attracting electricities can flow to one another, they will do so, and the jar will be instantaneously discharged. If the outer coating be grasped with one hand, and the knuckle of the other hand be presented to the knob of the jar, a bright spark will pass between the knob and the knuckle with a sharp report, and at the same moment a convulsive "shock" will be communicated to the muscles of the wrists, elbows, and shoulders. A safer means of discharging the jar is afforded by the **discharging tongs** or **discharger** (Fig 32), which consists of a jointed brass rod provided with brass knobs and a glass handle. One knob is laid against the outer coating, the other is then brought near the knob of the jar, and a bright snapping spark leaping from knob to knob announces that the two accumulated charges have flowed together, completing the discharge.

52. **Discovery of the Leyden Jar.**—The discovery of the Leyden jar arose from the attempt of Musschenbroek and his pupil Cuneus[1] to collect the supposed electric "fluid" in a bottle half filled with water, which was held in the hand and was provided with a nail to lead the "fluid" down through the cork to the water from the electric machine. Here the water served as an inner coating and the hand as an outer coating to the jar. Cuneus on touching the nail received a shock. This accidental discovery created the greatest excitement in Europe and America.

53. **Residual Charges.**—If a Leyden jar be charged and discharged and then left for a little time to itself, it will be found on again discharging that a small second spark can be obtained. There is in fact a **residual charge** which seems to have soaked into the glass or been absorbed. The return of the residual charge is hastened by tapping the jar. The

[1]The honors of the invention of the jar is also claimed for Kleist, Bishop of Pomerania.

amount of the residual charge varies with the time that the jar has been left charged; it also depends on the kind of the glass of which the jar is made. There is no residual charge discoverable in an air-condenser after it has once been discharged.

54. **Batteries of Leyden Jars.**—A large Leyden jar will give a more powerful shock than a small one, for a larger charge can be put into it; its capacity is greater. A Leyden jar made of *thin* glass has a greater capacity as an accumulator than a thick one of the same size, but if it is too thin it will be destroyed when powerfully charged by a spark actually piercing the glass. "Toughened" glass is less easily pierced than ordinary glass, and hence Leyden

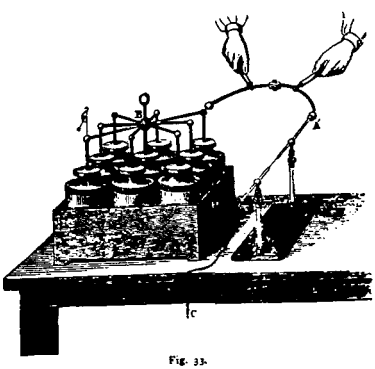


Fig. 33.

jars made of it may be made thinner, and so will hold a greater charge.

If, however, it is desired to accumulate a very great charge of electricity, a number of jars must be employed, all their inner coatings being connected together, and all their outer coatings being united. This arrangement is called a **Battery of Leyden jars,** or Leyden battery, **Fig. 33.** As it has a large capacity it will require a large quantity of electricity to charge it fully. When charged it produces very powerful effects; its spark will pierce glass readily, and every care must be taken to avoid a shock from it passing through the person as it might be fatal. The "Universal Discharger" as employed with the Leyden battery is shown in the figure.

55. **Seat of the charge.**—Benjamin Franklin discovered that the charges of the Leyden jar really resided on the surface of the glass, not on the metallic coatings. This he proved by means of a jar whose coatings could be removed, Fig. 34. The jar was charged and placed upon an insulating stand. The inner coating was then lifted out, and the glass jar was then taken out of the outer coating. Neither coating was found to be electricfied to any extent, but on again putting the jar together it was found to be highly charged. The charges had all the time remained upon the inner and outer surfaces of the glass dielectric.

56. **Dielectric Strain.**—Faraday proved that the medium across which induction takes place really plays an important part in the phenomena. It is now known that all dielectrics across which inductive actions are at work are thereby *strained.*[1] Inasmuch as a good vacuum is a good dielectric, it is clear that it is not necessarily the material particles of the dielectric substance that are thus affected; hence it is believed that electrical phenomena are due to stresses and strains in the so-called "æther," the thin medium pervading all matter and all space, whose highly elastic constitution enables it to convey to us the vibrations of light though it is millions of times less dense than the air. As the particles of bodies are intimately surrounded by "æther," the strains of the "æther" are also communicated to the particles of bodies, and they too suffer a strain. The glass between the two coatings of tinfoil in the Leyden jar is actually strained or squeezed between the attracting charges of electricity. When an insulated charged ball is hung up in a room an equal amount of the opposite kind of electricity is attracted to the inside of the walls, and the air between the ball and the walls is **strained** (electrically) like the glass of the Leyden jar. If a Leyden jar is made of thin glass it may give way under the stress; and when a Leyden jar is discharged the layer of air between the knob of the jar and the knob of the discharging tongs is more and more strained as they are approached towards one another, till at last the stress becomes too great, and the layer of air gives way, and is "perforated" by the spark that discharges itself across. The existence of such stresses enables us to understand the residual charge of Leyden jars in which the glass does not recover itself all at once, by reason of its viscosity, from the strain to which it has been subjected. This hypothesis that **electric force acts across space in consequence of the transmission of stresses and strains in the medium with which space is filled,** is now entirely superseding the old theory of action-at-distance, which was logically unthinkable, and which, moreover, failed to account for the facts of observation.

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[1] In the exact sciences a **strain** means an alteration of form or volume due to the application of a stress. A **stress** is the force, pressure, or other agency which produces a strain.

Local Union Directory

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

(a) Mixed.
(b) Linemen.
(c) Inside.
(d) Trimmers.
(e) Cranemen.
(f) Cable Splicers.
(g) Switch-board Men.
(h) Shopmen.
(i) Fixture Hangers.

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Maple Ave.; Vice President, Jas. B. Price, 3316 Laclede Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. Schading, 3332 Ohio Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 178 Ridenow avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe street. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice-President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Struh, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slattery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice-President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m., at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. 41st St., P. O. Box 638; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) and (c) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Federation Hall, 309 Wabash St. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 377 Aurora Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Thoeneman, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd avenue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Andy Peterson, 700 Erie street, southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43d avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 32d avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 1409 Missouri Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Moose Hall, Superior Ave. President, R. C. Scaife, 850 E. 105th St.; Vice President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Hiltcheittel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Treasurer, A. D. Shiland, 10809 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at the corner of Spring and A Sts., Byers Hall. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 East 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 1009 S. Freeburge Ave.; I. D. Dalton, 217 West B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 210 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crosman avenue.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson, 1509 Bryan street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon, 1508 Annex avenue; Recording Secretary, R. Lash, Box 292; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin, Gen. Del.

(a) No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday in I. A. T. S. E. Hall, 4th and Washington. President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin Ave.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, 608 Austin Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, care Central Electric Co.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday at Red Men's Wigwam, Central Ave. President, C. P. Ball, 402 Central Ave.; Vice President, T. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 14½ Auburn Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President. F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J Lonusbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, New York—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice-President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross. 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill.; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wiglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godain, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison Sts. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolly, Box 662; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, Box 610.

(b) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Fridays in Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice-President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Bonstedt, 791 Fauquier St.; Treas-

urer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave. Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168

Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meet every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice- President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California avenue.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Freenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave.—President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice-President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Greaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Kraeuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somersville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice-President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Packard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilmis, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Financial Secretary, J. Orrell, Box 102, Sta. A.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets ever Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay St President, William S. Norton, City Electric Ligh Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farri 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitch en, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first an third Mondays of each month at Old Elks' Hal 118 Main St. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 N Chambers; Vice President, H. B. Armes, 11 Garfield; Financial Secretary, G. E. Springer, 2 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, C. L. M Cullock, 62 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, W. C. Go don, 247 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets eve second and fourth Wednesday of each month Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. Presider Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave Vice-President, Walter Burch, 323 N. Buttler S

Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Will Winter, 1110 Mound St.; Treasurer, James Reynolds, 1207 Erie St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg. 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday in Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, F. H. Kenny, R. F. D., No 5; Recording Secretary, Frank Smith, 122 Shonnard St

Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebemood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday night at A. O. H. hall South Tejon street. President, Frank Manley, 130 East Huerfano; Vice President, Mr. Craighead, 322 East St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 North Spruce street; Recording Secretary, T. P. Hendrickson, 323 South Cascade. Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care Elks club.

No. 234, Richmond, Ind.—Financial Secretary, W. Ellis, 309 South A St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday in Board of Trade Bldg., Drayton & Bay Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St.; Vice-President, A. E. Gleaves, Belmount Hotel, Room 17; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 E. Liberty St., Savannah; Recording Secretary, Jno. C. Fulmer, P. O. Box 207, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, E. H. Todd, 20 W. Harris St.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Asheland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, M. R. Welch, 30 3rd St.

No. 246, Steubenville, Ohio—President, D. C. Hartford, Steubenville, Ohio; Financial Secretary, C. Thompson, 111 East 8th St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. G. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Houck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pahst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1: Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Blk., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.

(c) No. 262, Plainsfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. Fifth St.; Vice-President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdone St., N. Plainsfield; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., N. Plainsfield.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyeke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76

Maiden Lane, Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 16 S. 5th St. President, C. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave. N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 S. 7th St.; Financial E. M. Stanchfield, 423 10th St. S.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave. S.; Treasurer, E. E. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Abe.; Business Agent, W. E. Kenney, 36 S. 6th St.

No. 303, St. Catherine's, Ont., Can.—President, Albert Lepage; Vice President, Robert Jones; Financial Secretary, J. Chas. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Braun, 212 W. 4th street.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—President, E. Kuehnis, 438 Minor Ave.; Vice-President, J. Belvail, 440 W. San Fernando St.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, Garden City Elec. Co.; Recording Secretary, F. M. Jones, R. F. D., No. 6, Box 94; Treasurer, Samuel Pearce, 1415 S. 1st St.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Bricklayers' Hall, Boonville St. President, Wm. Williams; Vice-President, S. R. Alley; Financial Secretary, J. W. Dieterman, 316 Hovey Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Holman; Treasurer, R. M. Sutton.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday at Machinists' Hall, 83 E. 3rd St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 226 Green St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnpaugh, Healy Theatre; Vice President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, Smith St. President, N. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice-President, J. Amos, 223 Meade St.; Financial Secretary, E. S. Sofield, 480 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Treasurer, J. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazelwood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. W. White, Box 1012.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 210 S. Fifth St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson Ave.; Vice-President, Geo. C. Cannon, 540½ S. Third St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Doutrick, Ashland & Cliff Ave., Southern Heights; Treasurer, H. F. Karwiese, 200 E. Gray St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Adee street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general de-

ilivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice- President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks' Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Financial Secretary, E. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., S. W.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 471, Millencocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fraser, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bredley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 17 Orchard St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at 233 Old Board of Trade, Maryland and Capitol Ave. President H. O. Roebuck, 23 Old Board of Trade; Vice President, Alfred Jacobs, 23 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, also Business Agent, 23 Old Board of Trade; Recording Secretary, Ernest Messler, 23 Old Board of Trade; Treasurer, Dan Brennan, 23 Old Board of Trade.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday at Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President,, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 619 Otjen St.; Recording Secretary, P. A. Schroeder, 1140 N. Pierce St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Cliff street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Hillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karle Miethke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 311½ Tremont. President, H. J. Aymes, 2263½ Church St.; Vice President, Thos J. Kennedy, 907 Market St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Perminter, 1805 Ave. M; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Mecanic St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 616 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month at Donahue Bldg., on State St. President, William Sheffel, 211 Harrison Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 919 Campbell Ave.; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub.-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanias, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calf.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, J. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursday nights at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 East 14th street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summitt avenue; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace. New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(a) No. 639, Port Arthur, Texas — Meets Monday at Union Hall, 615 Proctor St. President, J. P. Piersal, 615 7th St.; Vice-President, A. J. Brown, 1714 Houston Ave.; Financial Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, Frank Dlugost, 620 4th St.; Treasurer, Roy McDaniel, Box 73.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 477 Bay street, Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenihan, 403 Paige St.; Financial Secretary, W. O'Malley, 127 3rd Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. O'Malley.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. at Heyl Block, Central avenue. President, A. T. Johnson, 311 Leopard street; Vice-President, Ernest Lavondoski, 46 Jenet street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 184 West Main street, Fredonia, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth street; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 91 Lake street.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelop Rd.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary,

Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice President, H. f. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warimer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Alyous Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward JJ. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelley, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Howard Moffman, P. O. Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Srivet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hoe Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman. 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco. street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelp street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice-President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Teamsters' Hall on Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School Street Engine House; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Fallasbee, 6 Foster St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampfer, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street,

Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Duel, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thurs. day at Theviot's Hall, S. 8th St. President, H. Roberts, 1702 East Oak St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel, S. 7th St.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710 ,Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main St. President, Alfred Asher, 5 Eastern Ave.; Vice President, Angus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Ralph Mooney, 24 Armory St.; Recording Secretary, Edwards O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasdrer, John Burke, Fruit St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charleston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Owls' Hall, 66 Main St. Charleston. President, D. M. Hastings, 441 Ferry St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charleston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 3 Naliant Ave., Revere, Mass.; Treasurer, J. A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Union Hall, Court House St., corner Monroe and Hight. President, Chas. Nordman, 112 Jefferson St.; Vice President, C. E. Martin, 810 Broadway St.; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Riesenbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Treasurer, J. W. Case, 610 E. Miller St.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kiebler, 415 Benz Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Kk.—Meets first and third Mondays nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d St. and Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 South 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 S. 3rd St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St. Vice-President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Soloman, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 721, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Monday nights at 121½ South Travis street. President, C. F. Smith, 223 East Jones street; Vice-President, E. B. Turner, 609 South Walnut; Financial Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Recording Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Treasurer, W. E. Kolb, 611 South Montgomery street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Hires, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Hires, 229 Spring street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.